

# THE TIMES

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## President Carter takes full blame for failure of Iran rescue

President Carter took the full blame yesterday for his disastrous Entebbe-style hostage rescue operation into Iran which ended in eight Americans killed and six helicopters and a

transport aircraft lost. The mission, launched without consulting any allies, got no farther than the desert 200 miles south-east of Tehran. No retaliatory action was promised by the

students holding the 50 hostages but they threatened to kill them if another rescue attempt were made. Mrs Thatcher first heard the news on BBC radio.

## Eight Americans die and aircraft lost

David Cross  
Tehran, April 25  
A rescue mission designed to free the hostages from the Embassy in Tehran ended in tragedy today. Eight American servicemen were killed and a C-130 transport plane was shot down in a remote desert area, 200 miles from Tehran, in a nationally televised broadcast.

President Carter said that he had ordered the mission to be aborted before the crash, because of "a lack of communication" in some of the helicopters.

In a statement, Mr. Brown said that the mission was "a complex and difficult operation" and that the helicopters were being refuelled.

Mr. Brown declined to give details about how the rescue would have been carried out, beyond suggesting that it was not intended to land helicopters in the embassy compound.

In Mr. Brown's judgment and the judgment of those who had taken part in it was perfectly feasible for the hostages to be rescued.

Justifying the mission he said that it "represented the best course of action" for getting the hostages out expeditiously with the least risk of harm to the Iranian people.

In response to questions after an opening statement, Mr. Brown said he thought that the aircraft had been on the ground in the Iranian desert for about three hours. There would be a thorough and exhaustive investigation into what had gone wrong, he said.

With only five helicopters left it was decided that the rescue mission should be called off. It was then that one of the helicopters struck the transport plane, killing eight members and injuring four.

The helicopters were left behind in the desert, but the survivors were safe. The eight dead crewmen had been left behind, but efforts were being made to secure their return through diplomatic channels.

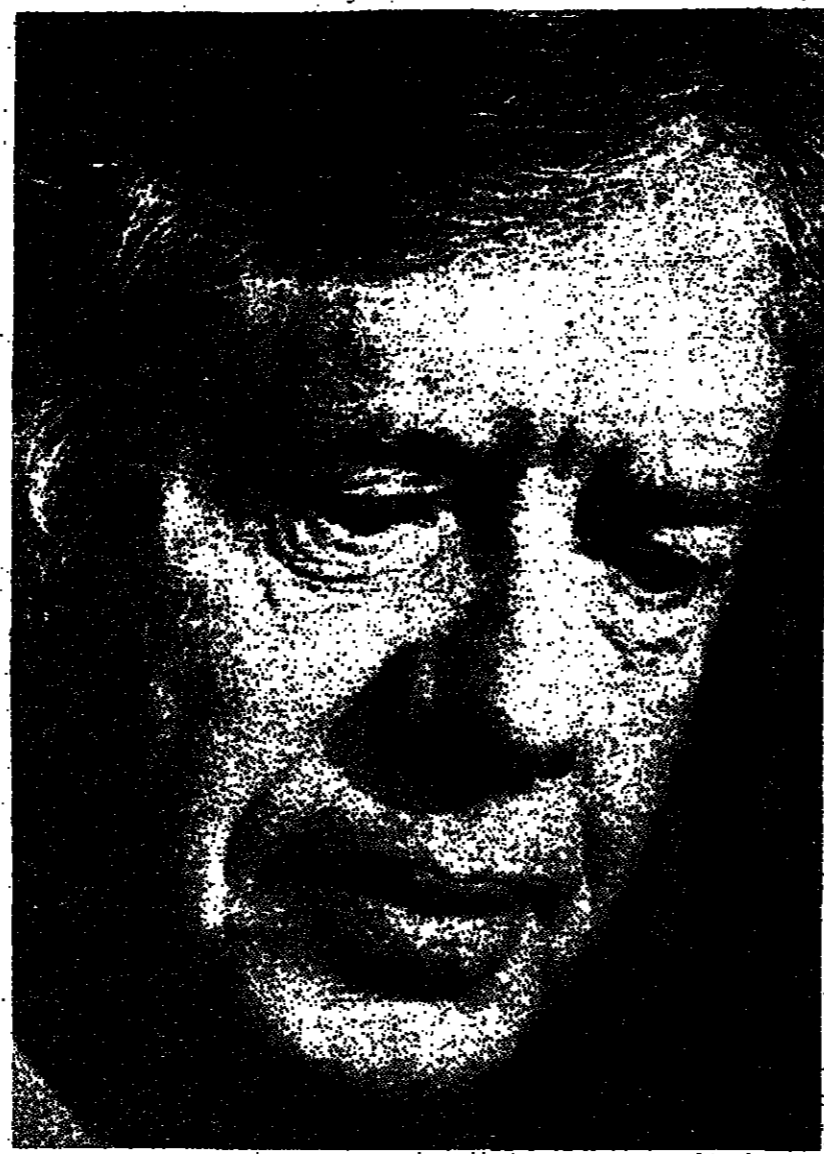
Planning for the operation was begun last November, immediately after the embassy was seized. The decision to go ahead with the attempted rescue was taken two weeks ago.

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'We will seek with other nations and Iran a prompt resolution of the crisis without any loss of life, through peaceful and diplomatic means.'

## US tries to defend reputation

From Patrick Brogan  
Washington, April 25  
The American Government is making every possible effort today to minimise the damage done to its reputation and diplomacy by the complete failure of its attempt to rescue the hostages from Tehran.

On the home front, President Carter and other senior officials have been informing members of Congress and the State Department of the rescue and reassuring America's friends and allies.

President Carter, in a statement read on television at seven o'clock this morning, defended his decision to attempt the rescue of the hostages in Tehran as "a necessity and a duty".

He said: "I ordered the rescue mission prepared in order to safeguard American lives, to protect America's national interest, and to reduce the tensions in the world that have been caused among many nations as this crisis has continued."

Mr. Carter said the decision to attempt the rescue was a consequence of the "steady unravelling" of authority in Iran and the mounting dangers that were posed by the hostages.

Through his statement Mr. Carter emphasized that the total failure of the operation caused no casualties among Americans. His object was clearly to suggest to the militants occupying the American embassy in Tehran that it would not be just to take any retaliatory action against the hostages.

In the closing words of his statement he strongly implied that no further force would be used. "We will seek to continue along with other nations and with the officials of Iran, a prompt resolution of the crisis without any loss of life, through peaceful and diplomatic means."

First reports from Tehran suggest that the militants had not reacted violently and there seemed to be no immediate danger that the hostages might be put on trial or lynched. The fact was that the militants considered it a great victory.

The popular and congressional reaction here, and the diplomatic reaction from abroad, was at first one of stunned disbelief. Mr. Masayoshi Ohira, the Japanese Prime Minister, was reported to be "struck speechless" by the news.

The Russians condemned the raid and the allies avoided making over-harsh comments in public. The State Department fears that the fiasco will make it more difficult to ensure economic and diplomatic sanctions.

The various candidates for the presidency each reacted according to his usual style. Mr. George Bush, a former Director of the CIA, said: "I unequivocally support the President's decision, and I believe it is not the time to go on politically. He made a difficult, courageous decision."

Mr. John Anderson, who declared yesterday that he was an independent candidate, was more critical. He objected to the timing of the raid, saying it "seems to me we were gradually beginning to achieve the kind of solidarity of our friends and allies abroad that we need to bring concerted action and pressure against Iran."

The allies had been told that unless they agreed to impose economic and diplomatic sanctions, the United States might have to resort to force. They have agreed, rather reluctantly, to impose some sanctions and may now claim that they were misled.

There was an immediate and sharp change of opinion in Congress. The doves, such as Senator George McGovern, accused the President of violating the War Powers Act and starting a military action without consulting Congress. The hawks supported the President's decision.

No member of Congress was told about the raid in advance. Senator Frank Church, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said Mr. Carter had disregarded the provisions of the Act.

## 146 killed as British holiday airliner crashes into mountain

By Staff Reporters  
A British charter flight airliner crashed into a mountain yesterday as it was preparing to land at the Canary Islands. None of the 146 people on board survived. It is believed to be the worst disaster suffered by a British air carrier.

The Dan-Air 727 left Manchester Airport just after 10 am. Contact was lost about six minutes before it was due to land.

Los Rodeos is among the least favourite airports among international pilots. It is a windy, narrow, steeply sloped, narrow runway, flanked by steep mountains, and it is often covered by mist. Visibility at the time of the crash was poor.

Passengers who should have been picked up at Tenerife were flown to Gatwick by Air France. From Gatwick they were scheduled to be taken by Dan-Air to Liverpool and then by coach to Manchester.

Because of the terrain rescuers took a long time to reach the scene of the disaster. Tenerife now has a new airport, the Queen Sofia, which was recently opened to non-Spanish carriers. It is larger, more sophisticated and designed to be safer than Tenerife, for the airline was heading to Los Rodeos is about 2,000ft above sea level and is near Rio de Teide, the highest mountain in the Canaries, into which the aircraft fell. It is often covered by cloud. Los Rodeos is a category B airport (Heathrow, for instance, is category A).

Yesterday's disaster is not the first bad accident connected with air travel to the Canary Islands.

Tenerife Airport was the scene of the world's worst aviation disaster when on March 27, 1977, two Boeing 747 Jumbos collided on the runway. The total loss of life was 570.

A 747 of the Dutch airline KLM began its takeoff before a similar airliner of Pan Am had cleared the runway. The two collided and the two were survivors. Both airlines had been diverted to Los Rodeos airport on the island of Tenerife from the island of Gran Canaria, close by, after a terrorist bomb warning.

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## World taken to edge of war, Tass says

Soviet news agency, Tass, in its commentary on the rescue mission, accused President Carter of having taken the world to the edge of war for the sake of purely selfish economic interests.

Thatcher first heard of the bid on BBC radio, with the official message arriving in Washington about an hour after the Prime Minister has sent Carter a message of sympathy.

Financial markets in the United States were stunned, but there was no panic or feverish selling. The Federal Reserve Bank and the New York Federal Reserve Bank intervened to hold the dollar steady.

Mr. Gilmour, Government spokesman on foreign affairs, said the British had been consulted on the rescue operation, but had not been informed of the possibility of an operation.

Mr. Gilmour said that the British were treating seriously reports that the abhorrent mission was launched from Egyptian military airfield on the outskirts of Cairo and that aircraft refuelled at Bahrain. He denied the report.

## Ayatollah condemns 'stupid act' but no retaliation planned against hostages

From Tony Allaway  
Tehran, April 25  
Ayatollah Khomeini tonight told President Carter that his "stupid act" of attempting to rescue the American hostages from Tehran would cost him the American presidency.

The ayatollah delivered a special message which was issued after the discovery of two wrecked aircraft and five helicopters from the abortive American rescue attempt in the desert, 250 miles south-east of Tehran.

President Carter is said to have called off the mission as it was preparing to launch a commando raid on the occupied United States Embassy in Tehran from a makeshift landing strip in the desert during the early hours.

The President said that eight American servicemen were killed as two aircraft crashed during the withdrawal.

But Ayatollah Khomeini, making full propaganda use of the failed attack, said the Iranians had evidence that tens of Americans were killed as the mission reported and "tens more were wandering in the wilderness". [President Carter said that all the Americans were taken out when the mission was called off.]

Earlier Mr. Sadeq Qotbzadeh, Iran's Foreign Minister, said that the American raid was "a stupid act". He said that the American raid was "a stupid act" and that the American raid was "a stupid act".

The students holding the hostages said that they planned no retaliatory action. But they gave a warning that any further attacks by the Americans would see the hostages and attackers "buried in Iran".

Ayatollah Khomeini also said: "I warn Carter that if he commits another stupid act, we will not be able to control the youth now controlling the nest of spies [the United States Embassy]. He will be responsible for [the hostages'] lives."

"Carter must know that if this group had attacked the embassy, they would have been able to get on their knees [hostages]. They would all have gone to hell."

The ayatollah's message, read on state radio and television, roundly castigated President Carter as a man who had lost the power of reason and who was incapable of running "the great nation of the United States".

The ayatollah said that Mr. Carter had, through this act, turned the Muslim world and even his supporters against him and his political prestige was now "zero".

The statement continued: "This human rights-loving person is not able to win several more years of crime and presidency, has sacrificed many lives. He must cut all his hopes of becoming president."

Urging his own nation to even greater vigilance, the ayatollah added: "We should not fear this stupid act of Carter... because God is with us and supporting us. The belief in divine intervention was echoed by the students, who declared that 'God had sent his angels to our aid'. The state radio,

in a commentary, said: "God had inflicted a defeat on America and its mercenaries incomparable in the history of the world."

Iranians, at first, greeted the White House report of the mission with incredulity. "I think the Americans are trying to create a panic," one government official said.

But the news was later confirmed by eyewitnesses. There were people who said they had been held up by the American assault group as they were travelling along the desert road between the towns of Yazd and Tabriz.

Later, President Bani Sadr visited the scene of the wreckage. The eyewitnesses, however, spoke of seeing only one aircraft catch fire on the ground.

"They stopped our bus and told us to get out," one traveller said, adding that it happened at about 2.30 am. "Armed men surrounded us and every five minutes a plane or helicopter flew in."

"There were more than 12. They told us to board one of the planes but it caught fire. We started running. There were over 400 of them."

Another traveller on the bus said that there were ground lights for aircraft, landing at several intervals. "With the will of God a plane caught fire. I do not know how."

Fred Emery on the classic European tour, a car stopped by the Persian raiders, said to many Persian speakers among them. "One said: 'Let's kill them. Then they told us: "Do you want us to kill you or do you want to get on the plane?" We said on the plane, but we were not taken."

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## 'Terror' halted peace talks fail

Operation of the Daily Mirror was halted and more sudden stoppages in the street are likely after peace talks between the Advisory Commission and the Egyptian military airfield on the outskirts of Cairo and that aircraft refuelled at Bahrain. He denied the report.

Mr. Gilmour said that the British were treating seriously reports that the abhorrent mission was launched from Egyptian military airfield on the outskirts of Cairo and that aircraft refuelled at Bahrain. He denied the report.

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## Rail pay talks to be reopened

Fresh pay negotiations between the British Railways Board and the three rail unions will begin on Monday. Conciliation talks failed to reach an agreement between the National Union of Railwaymen, which rejected a 20 per cent productivity-linked pay offer, and the other unions which voted to accept it.

Budget cuts threatened  
Britain's hopes of a large cut in its EEC budget contribution are being threatened by the Community's overspending in the agricultural sector. As a result the EEC's spending will be near the ceiling imposed by existing rules, leaving less money available to meet Britain's request for a reduction in its net budget contribution.

Zimbabwe violence  
More than 1,000 police moved into Salisbury African townships to quell politically motivated violence, mainly between supporters of Mr. Robert Mugabe's Zanu (PF) party and Mr. Joshua Nkomo's Patriotic Front. There have been reports of deaths, beatings, abductions and robberies. Young people are mostly to blame.

Killer aged 14 given life-detention  
A boy aged 14 was sentenced to detention for life for killing a girl aged six, who was strangled and crushed. The judge at Winchester Crown Court said: "You killed an innocent young child in a most brutal fashion. He gave the name of the boy, Robert Cameron. In the public interest."

Murder in the garden  
A MAN was dragged from his house in west Essex into the back garden by two gunmen and shot dead. The Provisional IRA claimed that he had been killed for being a police informer. Irish police at Dundalk near the Ulster border found weapons, including 27 rockets.

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of his remarks in this delicate situation are highly unfortunate. I do not condemn the action. It is easy to take a holier-than-thou attitude.

The Films Bill was read a second time.

House adjourned 2.15 pm.

## WEST EUROPE

## EEC overspending on agriculture threatens Britain's budget hopes

From Peter Norman

Hamburg, April 25

Britain's chances of securing a large cut in its net contribution to the EEC budget are now being threatened by news that the European Commission is overspending heavily in the agricultural sector.

It was disclosed here today that the European Commission believes that agricultural expenditure this year will be 1,500m units of account (about £900m) greater than earlier forecast.

This means that the EEC's spending will be brought close to the ceiling imposed by the existing rules which restrict the 'Community's' income from 'value-added tax (VAT) to 1 per cent of the cash raised from this form of revenue in the nine member states of the EEC.

As there has been general agreement until now that the per cent VAT ceiling must be respected in any solution of the British problem, there will be consequently less money available to meet Britain's demand for a reduction in its net contribution to the EEC budget.

It is understood that the problem of Community overspending in the agricultural sector first came to light on Monday, when the Commission told member states that it had badly underestimated the overall cost of the common agricultural policy this year.

It is thought that the latest figures show that expenditure so far this year on agriculture is about one-fifth higher than in the comparable period of 1979.

It is thought that Britain's partners were preparing themselves to agree to a reduction of some £650m in Britain's net contribution to the budget at Luxembourg's EEC summit in Luxembourg.

Well informed sources, in Hamburg for the meeting of the interim committee of the International Monetary Fund, said here that an operation on this scale may now be threatened through lack of funds.

After a two-hour meeting this morning with Signor Francesco Cossiga, Italian President of the Council, President Giscard d'Estaing believed that "constructive solutions could be envisaged to resolve the problems" in the Community.

The meeting also involved M Raymond Barre, the Prime Minister, M Jean François Pons, the Foreign Minister, and M Pierre Méhaignerie, the Agriculture Minister.

M Blot said France would be attending the summit "with the political will to resolve the problems and hoped that all those taking part would show the same will to adopt positive positions in the spirit of the principles of the Community and show the solidarity indispensable to its development."

The emphasis put on the importance of abiding by the principles of the Community indicates that France is not prepared to accept easily any change in the rules which might allow Britain to formalize

a reduction in its budget contributions. Equally, it seems certain that Britain is bound to receive a further French lecture on the importance of increasing its "community preference" which is seen here as being not only a way of cutting surpluses within the Community but of Britain reducing its overall budget deficit.

Nevertheless, the note of optimism sounded today is in marked contrast to the severe warning given by the President on Wednesday after the failure of the agriculture ministers to agree on farm prices. The French position then seemed to be uncompromising and indicated there could be no real agreement on outstanding problems until the price issue was resolved.

A thousand farmers from Normandy marched down the Champs Elysées this afternoon chanting "Normandy must live" and calling on the Government to obtain a 12 per cent rise in agricultural prices.

Their banners blamed Britain for their troubles. Their mascot, a cow called "Anne-Aymone" in honour of the President's wife, carried a notice saying it was a species which was becoming extinct.

France is approaching the European summit in Luxembourg in a spirit of optimism, according to M Jacques Blot, the Elysée spokesman.

After a two-hour meeting this morning with Signor Francesco Cossiga, Italian President of the Council, President Giscard d'Estaing believed that "constructive solutions could be envisaged to resolve the problems" in the Community.

The meeting also involved M Raymond Barre, the Prime Minister, M Jean François Pons, the Foreign Minister, and M Pierre Méhaignerie, the Agriculture Minister.

M Blot said France would be attending the summit "with the political will to resolve the problems and hoped that all those taking part would show the same will to adopt positive positions in the spirit of the principles of the Community and show the solidarity indispensable to its development."

The emphasis put on the importance of abiding by the principles of the Community indicates that France is not prepared to accept easily any change in the rules which might allow Britain to formalize

## OVERSEAS

## Minister in charge discusses his plans for establishing collective farms on underused white land Zimbabwe sets out to resettle a million people displaced by war

From Nicholas Ashford

Salisbury, April 25

The new Zimbabwe Government is planning to resettle during the next six months about one million people who were displaced from their homes as a result of the recently-ended war.

Among those who are to be resettled are about 250,000 refugees who had fled to Mozambique, Zambia and Botswana, a somewhat larger number of people who had been herded into protected villages, and about half a million people who had fled from the rural areas to the relative safety of the towns.

The cost of this resettlement programme will be in excess of £70m, much of which is to be provided by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees which is assisting with the resettlement.

Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, has stated that the resettlement of displaced people is one of his Government's top priorities. The man with overall responsibility for this task is Dr Sydney Sekeramayi, a former medical doctor who studied in Czechoslovakia and Sweden and who is now Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development.

Dr Sekeramayi, aged 36, is determined that this immediate resettlement should take place in a planned and not a piecemeal fashion. In an interview with *The Times* he said that numbers of people had already begun drifting from the towns

back to their villages only to find their homes destroyed and their fields overgrown.

"We recognize that we will probably have to provide these people with food for the next year until their crops are ready," he said. "We must also provide them with seeds, fertilizers and farm implements, and make sure that schools, clinics and other basic services can quickly be made available."

Dr Sekeramayi expected that many people would return to the areas where they used to live and that others might choose to continue living in former protected villages or in towns.

However, those who had nowhere to go would be resettled on about 11 million acres of underutilized "white" commercial farming land which had been earmarked for resettlement by the previous administration of Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

People being resettled on this land would be encouraged to establish collective farms rather than operate individually. It would not be possible for the Government to provide all individual farmers with the implements, fertilizers and back-up services they required, whereas this task would be made much easier if farmers could be grouped together to establish collective farms.

According to the minister a questionnaire had been circulated around Zimbabwean refugees who had been operating collective farms in Mozambique, and almost all of them wanted to continue this method of farming when they returned.

Once the initial task of resettlement has been achieved the next priority is the development of the Tribal Trust Lands where the bulk of the country's black population live. Much of this land is seriously over-crowded and during the years of "white" rule, because it was neglected, it could provide only the most rudimentary form of existence for its inhabitants.

"We must try to make the whole of the Tribal Trust Lands," commented Dr Sekeramayi. "This means that the whole infrastructure has to change. We must put in good roads, there must be decentralized grain storage depots, and people must be taught about the use of fertilizers, crop rotation and so forth."

Dr Sekeramayi, who is himself the son of a peasant family from the Tribal Trust Land about 30 miles from Salisbury, believed that progress could be made by developing the Tribal Trust Lands in the next two or three years.

Further ahead, he said, the Government would have to start examining ways of carrying out a land reform programme. In order to do this, he said, it was necessary to have a "perpetuation of the indigenous land distribution system." However, he said, it was too early to elaborate what sort of policies the Government would adopt to carry out "The whole of the Tribal Trust Land must disappear."

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## Police move in to quell Salisbury violence

From Frederick Cleary

Salisbury, April 25

More than 1,000 police have been moved into Salisbury, nine African townships to quell politically-motivated violence which has erupted in the past week.

There have already been deaths and there are daily reports of beatings, abductions and looting. People being humiliated by supporters of various political parties. Generally the trouble is being caused by youngsters of both sexes. Exact reasons are hard to pin down.

Initially it appeared that members of Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu (PF) party were flaunting their general election victory and oppressing members of Bishop Abel Muzorewa's United African National Council which was reduced in the February poll from being the all powerful government of the day to having only three seats in the new 100-seat House of Assembly.

Subsequently, however, supporters of Zanu (PF) and Mr Muzorewa's Patriotic Front have been at each other's throats and the Government is worried that the conflict could spread nationwide.

Even at the height of the fighting during the war, just ended, there was no such violence in the townships and Zulu and Zulu were attacking each other.

Mr Mugabe, the Prime Minister, and Mr Peter Allum, the Commissioner of Police, have issued stern public warnings to all political parties, saying that action will be taken. More than

400 people have been arrested so far, but the violence is continuing in places.

Mr Allum is determined to keep the military out of a conflict and has moved patrols of both races into the townships. He has also moved troops into the townships east and south of the city.

Some former guerrillas, who were active in the townships and are roaming the streets in vehicles. They are the police and claim that they represent the law in the townships.

A police spokesman today said he was confident that the situation would soon be under control. "We are determined that all citizens of the country should be able to go about their lawful business without fear and without hindrance. Only Salisbury appears to be affected by the trouble. The rest of the country is reported to be at peace."

Salisbury and most cities and towns should be black mayors by the end of the year. Local government is expected to be set up in the next few months. A policy is to ensure that councillors predominate in the first time.

Setting the pace to go with the changing political scene in Zimbabwe, Salisbury City Council has decided to change its colour in its affairs. It has decided to change its colour in its affairs. It has decided to change its colour in its affairs.

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Tear gas on children: Coloured education in Durban yesterday but 100,000 coloured pupils are boycotting (mixed race) schoolchildren demonstrated against racial segregation took to their heels when the police classes throughout South Africa in support of demands for equal rights.

## America to fine boat skippers as Cuban exodus continues

Washington, April 25.—The State Department says it is fine boat skippers \$1,000 (about £480) for every Cuban immigrant they bring into Florida ports, although the Cubans will still be able to land.

The policy is a compromise the Government has worked out to bridge the gap between conflicting aims—obeying federal laws which limit immigration and trying to help refugees escape.

The department said federal authorities have seized one boat which tried to evade immigration controls. A spokesman said 1,012 Cubans had landed in the United States by this morning.

But that appears to be only the beginning. About 600 small boats are either on Cuban beaches, picking up more refugees, or heading for Cuba. Another 300 boats in Florida are prepared to make the trip.

The department spokesman said the situation had changed in size since several thousand Cubans seeking asylum abroad occupied the Peruvian embassy in Havana.

Other officials said they interpreted recent statements by Dr Castro as a possible sign that he might lift emigration restrictions, but he did not.

"No one here knows what he has in mind, but he may now intend to allow 100,000 to 200,000 Cubans out."

The Cuban Government has supported the exodus to Florida, denouncing the refugees as prostitutes, gangsters and misfits—UPI and Reuters.

Flights resume: A group of 107 Cubans arrived yesterday in San José on board a Costa Rican Airlines flight from Havana on Thursday. The evacuation flights had been suspended since last Friday.

This brings to about 800 the number of Cubans who have landed in Costa Rica since the evacuation flights began on April 16. About 300 have been moved to Lima, Peru.

Officials did not explain why the aircraft had been allowed to leave or if the Cuban Government had agreed to allow other flights to Costa Rica.

When the Cuban Government suspended flights to Costa Rica it said the refugees should go directly to the countries where they would be living. Cuba was not willing to send any more exiles to large camps that would serve as redistribution centres.

It is not known if the latest arrivals will stay in Costa Rica or settle elsewhere. They were taken to a refugee centre in San José.

Señor Carlos Aguilar, an official of the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry, flew to Havana on Thursday to negotiate with Cuban officials to resume the flights.

Señor Aguilar, who returned to Costa Rica with the refugees, refused to comment on the negotiations, saying that President Carlos Odom would discuss the situation later.

Señor Juan Carlos Escobar, one of the refugees who arrived on Thursday, said the exiles were harassed at the Havana airport by what he claimed were airport and government officials dressed as civilians.

He said Señor Roberto Melendez, the Cuban director of protocol, told his tie in half, telling him he was travelling very elegantly—AP.

## Palestinian schools face closedown

From Christopher Walker

Amman, April 25

The United Nations agency which provides education, health and other vital services to 1,800,000 Palestinian refugees has given an ultimatum to Jordan and Syria that its schools in the two countries will shut on August 1 unless extra funds are received.

Unwara (the United Nations Relief and Works Agency), whose schools provide education for 178,000 Palestinian children aged between six and 15, is facing a financial crisis which, its directors maintain, could soon have political repercussions throughout the Middle East.

Many of the schools are in the sprawling refugee camps which have long been the breeding ground for Palestinian militancy. Both United Nations field workers and Jordanian officials fear that the resentment and social problems caused by an end to the well-organised Unwara education system will encourage fresh support for Palestinian terrorists.

The Jordanian administration insists that it does not have the money to take over the schools, which are run by the Government of President Assad in Damascus by mounting unrest as well as economic difficulties.

The crisis is the most serious we have faced in our 30-year history of helping displaced Palestinians," said John Tanner, the British-born director of Unwara in Jordan. "Because our problem is now humanitarian, we cannot persuade governments to put up the cash."

The agency's task was considered temporary when it was set up in 1949, its funding has always been voluntary.

The agency already has a deficit this year of \$57m (£26m) on an annual budget of \$211m, largely because of a sudden, unexplained cut in funding by Arab oil-producing countries, whose contributions have fallen from 10.4 per cent of the total to less than 2 per cent.

Inflation and the growing refugee school population, has caused the agency financial problems in the past, but never on the scale reached this year.

"One reason why we are finding it so desperately hard to get the money may be because we have had to make other requests in the past," one United Nations official said. "But we are not crying wolf this time."

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## Martial law in Liberia as constitution is suspended

Monrovia, April 25.—Liberia's revised government has suspended martial law today and suspended the country's 133-year-old constitution "until further notice".

The decree, signed by the new chief of state, Master Sergeant Samuel Doe, sought to legalize the military rule in Liberia two weeks ago and a group of enlisted men seized power on April 12.

Mr Chea Chesepo, the Justice Minister, told a news conference that "all legislative and executive powers are vested in the People's Redemption Council," a body of 17 enlisted men headed by Sergeant Doe.

Mr Chesepo read reporters a list of more than 80 former officials, judges, army and police officers, administrators and relatives of the late President William Tolbert who are considered "enemies of the people" and are to face trial for treason, corruption and violation of human rights.

Thirteen top officials were executed on Tuesday, arousing a storm of protest abroad over the conditions under which they were tried and put to death.

Mr Chesepo said the directors and managers of state-owned corporations, including foreign nationals, would be placed under house arrest until the authorities had verified their accounts.

At a separate news conference, Mr Torgbe Nan-Tipoteh, the Economic Affairs Minister, said the revolutionary government did not intend to make any

changes in Liberia's American-inspired private enterprise system "unless all parties concerned reach mutual agreement".

At the same time, he said, the Government intended to reduce rents, food prices and transport costs—AP.

Coup details: The military coup in Liberia two weeks ago was worked out by 15 men only a week before the seizure of power, the new commander-general of the armed forces, Brigadier-General Thomas Quiwonkpa, said here.

General Quiwonkpa—a staff sergeant before the military takeover—said the coup group met on the beach here near the presidential building towards midnight of April 11. They had no weapons, but were able to get some thanks to military personnel who backed them.

Agence France-Press.

Churches dismayed: Representatives of African churches meeting in Nairobi today expressed shock and dismay at the executions in Liberia (our Nairobi Correspondent writes).

The group went to the presidential offices where they met little resistance. General Quiwonkpa said that President Tolbert was shot when he tried to escape.

Envoy recalled: The European Commission has recalled its delegate from Monrovia for consultation after the execution of former Liberian leaders overthrown in the April 12 coup, sources in Brussels said today. —Agence France-Press.

changes in Liberia's American-inspired private enterprise system "unless all parties concerned reach mutual agreement".

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## Chinese may meet Snoopy and his friends

From Richard Hughes

Hongkong, April 25

Snoopy and other characters from the celebrated "Peanuts" comic strip may soon be appearing in China.

Under an expected agreement between Peking and a Hongkong-based company, stuffed models of the characters and products linked with them would be manufactured in Shanghai for export and sale in China.

The venture would supplement Hongkong's existing role as a manufacturer and exporter of such items, which include chopsticks, ricebowls, aprons, towels, calendars and diaries.

The United States manufacturing company, Determined Products, expects to widen its Asian sale of "Snoopyana" to China.

Mrs Connie Boucher, the president of Determined Products, launched the venture in a press interview in Hongkong she said she saw to reason why the Chinese should remain immune to the lure of characters that have captivated much of the rest of the world.

The police said that the Nirankari leader was returning to his home after a function last night when the attackers, who were waiting in a front ground floor room of his house, opened fire with a rifle.

In a burst of six shots, one bullet hit him in the chest, killing him on the spot. Another bullet killed a bodyguard. Mr Singh's wife and a follower were injured, the police said. The assailants escaped in the dark.

Dozens of people have been killed in clashes between the Nirankaris and Sikhs in northern India over the past two years.

## Five held over killing of Indian religious sect leader

Delhi, April 25.—Five men were detained today for questioning in connection with the murder of Baba Gurbachan Singh, a religious sect leader, outside his home in Delhi last night, the police said.

Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister, called on the bereaved family to offer her condolences. She agreed to meet leaders of the Nirankari religious sect tomorrow in an effort to avert religious violence.

The 50-year-old victim was regarded as a prophet by his ten million followers and there were fears that his murder might lead to fresh clashes between his breakaway Nirankari sect of the Sikh religion and orthodox Sikhs.

The police said that the Nirankari leader was returning to his home after a function last night when the attackers, who were waiting in a front ground floor room of his house, opened fire with a rifle.

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Dozens of people have been killed in clashes between the Nirankaris and Sikhs in northern India over the past two years.

The Nirankaris arouse strong emotions among orthodox Sikhs because they raised the Singh to the status of a prophet and do not insist on the strict discipline of the Sikh religion.

Mr Gobind Singh, a Nirankari elder, told reporters that a memorandum had been sent to Mrs Gandhi demanding the setting up of a commission to investigate the Sikh-Nirankari conflict and settle the issue permanently.

Political leaders of all parties today condemn the killing. Thousands of people went to Mr Singh's house to pay their last respects.

The body will be cremated on Sunday, after a procession through the capital. A guard will be stationed at the house to prevent any further violence.

## British priest dies in Uganda mission raid

From Our Correspondent

Nairobi, April 25

Father Francis McGrath, a British missionary who had worked in Uganda since 1948, was killed by armed robbers in a mission raid on Sunday.

Further north, over 200 members of the Karamojong tribe are reported to have been killed by Turkana tribesmen from Kenya in the biggest raid reported in this unsettled area.

The attackers are said to have stolen thousands of head of cattle and destroyed homes near Kaabonga, north-east Uganda, last night.

Three Dutch priests were wounded. All are members of the Mili Mission, which has headquarters in London.

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## Cabinet reshuffle announced in Bangladesh

## Russians accuse Mr Carter of making world to brink of war for 'egoistic' election interests

Michael Binyon  
TASS report said he acted in defiance of international law. The "armed provocation" in Iran showed that he could not care less about his fellow-citizens and was prepared to sacrifice their lives for his electoral interests.

The Tass report said he acted in defiance of international law. The "armed provocation" in Iran showed that he could not care less about his fellow-citizens and was prepared to sacrifice their lives for his electoral interests.

Agency overthrew the lawful government of Mossadegh and placed the Shah's bloody regime in power. The present policy towards Iran had become "ever more reckless and unprecedented in scope. What is taking place hovers on the brink of madness, and there is no need to say what a serious danger to the cause of peace and security."

## Irs Thatcher 'heard first news on radio'

Michael Hatfield  
Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, who first heard the rescue operation on BBC early yesterday morning, said she was "glad to hear the news of the rescue operation."

Westminster about why the Government had not been alerted before the public announcement. Last night a group of Labour backbenchers, led by Mr Tony Benn, Mr Eric Heffer and Miss Joan Lestor, all left wing members of the party's national executive, tabled an early-day motion which stated:

## Mr Gromyko condemns 'brutal' US policy

From Ian Murray  
Paris, April 25  
Condemning the American rescue attempt, Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, told the press at the end of his two-day official visit to Paris: "We do not think it can lead to a peaceful solution and we all need a peaceful solution."



## Commons doubts about freedom of mission not confined to Labour MPs

Michael Noyes  
Parliamentary Correspondent  
The British Government was not involved in any Sir Ian Gilmour, the Lord Seal, told the House of Commons yesterday.

exchanges between the United States and its friends. It was clear from the tone and words of Sir Ian's response in the Commons that the Government was provided with little information in advance of what was about to take place, and indeed, that even after the event, the hot line between the White House and Downing Street came into use rather late in the day.

Mr Gromyko also said Franco-Soviet relations had enjoyed a "fruitful development", which would continue. Meanwhile, France intends to raise the Iran rescue question at the Luxembourg summit meeting. He said the French officials feel that European leaders will have to look into the whole procedure for information being exchanged across the Atlantic.



Mr Brown, American Defence Secretary, and General David Jones, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, brief reporters.

## Sympathy and fear dominate reactions

By Our Foreign Staff  
World reaction to the American rescue mission produced a mixture of condemnation, sympathy and fear for the lives of the hostages.

neither leader had any warning of the United States mission and neither had any immediate comment to make. China, which has recently expressed concern that Washington's policies towards Tehran might drive Iran closer to the Soviet Union, declined comment. "The situation is not clear," a Foreign Ministry official said.

## Families of hostages bewildered

Washington, April 25—Disbelief, dismay, shock and bewilderment were among the first reactions of family members of the hostages when they learnt of the failed rescue attempt.

## Greece allowed overflight

From Mario Modiano  
Athens, April 25  
The Greek Defence Ministry indirectly announced tonight that Bahrain was a staging-post for the abortive American rescue operation in Iran.

military hospital in West Germany. The Ministry added that clearance for over-flying had been granted in accordance with international practice. "Pakistan claim: Soviet television reported today that two groups of American soldiers, one from Pakistan and one from Egypt, took part in the failed American mission."

## Cairo airfield thought to be mission base

From Christopher Walker  
Jerusalem, April 25  
There was widespread but unconfirmed speculation throughout the Middle East tonight that the abortive American mission was launched early this morning from an Egyptian military airfield on the outskirts of Cairo.

had been an unexplained build-up of American activity at the airfield. President Sadat has for some time spoken out harshly against the activities of the Jewish Government, and has described Avshalom Khmeini as a lunatic.

## Lord Carrington is sorry rescue did not succeed

By David Spanier  
Diplomatic Correspondent  
Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, gave warning last night that it would be a mistake to be too critical or too carping of President Carter. If the rescue operation had been a success, everybody would have applauded it, he said.

Asked what Britain was going to do now, the Foreign Secretary spoke out against further confrontation. Although he did not say, in terms, that the British Government would be advising the United States, he left no doubt that in his view a policy of force was wrong.

## Deposed emperor makes only one outing in Egypt

## Shah in working-class seclusion

Cairo, April 25—The black limousine with its curtains drawn, followed closely by another carrying six hefty bodyguards, sped through the streets of Cairo yesterday.

They rise late and seldom leave the three-storey building where Mr Richard Nixon stayed in June, 1974 and President Giscard d'Estaing of France in December, 1975, while on official visits.

President Sadat has assured the Shah he will be able to stay in Egypt. Security measures around the park are strict but not excessive. To enter, the visitor needs two special cards: the first to enter the park and the second to approach the villa.

## Full text of President Carter's statement explaining why mission failed

Washington, April 25—This is the text of President Carter's televised address on the aborted attempt to rescue the American hostages:

Late yesterday I cancelled a carefully planned operation which was under way in Iran to position our rescue team for a later withdrawal of American hostages who have been held captive there since November 4.

There was no fighting. There was no combat. But to my deep regret, eight of the crewmen of the two aircraft which collided were killed and several other Americans were hurt in the accident.

I met with their leaders before they went on this operation. They knew then what hopes of the world that have been carried with them.

American lives and protect America's national interests and to reduce the tensions in the world that have been caused by this crisis has continued.

also know that the nation shares not only my disappointment that the rescue effort could not be mounted because of mechanical difficulties but also my determination to persevere and to bring all of our hostages home to freedom.

# Saturday Review

## The quiet master at No 10

Of all British Prime Ministers since the war, Clement Attlee is the most enigmatic. A quiet, unassuming man, he held the competing factions of the Labour Party in check and pushed through the Commons the heaviest legislative programme in history, founding the Welfare State as it is known today. Douglas Jay for a time was personal assistant to Attlee, then became Economic Secretary to the Treasury in the 1945 Labour Government. In this extract from his autobiography Douglas Jay talks of Attlee the man, his ways and his methods.

It is well-known that immediately after becoming PM on 26 July 1945, Attlee intended to become Chancellor and Dalton Foreign Secretary, but changed his mind twenty-four hours later and switched them round. What or who induced him to change? According to prevalent gossip then and since, it was the King himself. Dalton, in his memoirs *High Tide and After*, reviews the evidence available to him. The official biography of George VI by Sir John Wheeler Bennett says that the King in his diary recommended Bevin for the Foreign Office, and that, in effect, Attlee accepted.

Attlee himself, on the other hand, says that the official biography "makes rather too much" of this incident; that the King "seemed inclined to prefer Mr Bevin as Foreign Secretary", but that this was "not a decisive factor", and that Attlee later made up his own mind. Morrison also in his autobiography claims to have favoured Bevin for the FO.

In face of all this, Dalton concludes that the King probably expressed a preference, but that this may not have been the decisive factor in changing Attlee's mind. Dalton then advances complicated reasons for the King's preference, going years back, which I suspect are imaginary.

Joe Burke, Attlee's private secretary, told me emphatically only a few weeks after the appointment that it was Edward Bridges (then Secretary to the Cabinet, Head of the Civil Service and Permanent Secretary of the Treasury) who persuaded Attlee. I checked this again with Burke some years later and he was quite positive.

Bridges' reasons, according to Burke, were that Bevin and Morrison were notoriously bad team, and that if they were both working on the home front, conflict and indecision would be probable. This sounded convincing to me, since I knew myself that high civil servants feared the Bevin-Morrison feud; and in fact the separation worked well from 1945 to 1951. Also Attlee himself in an *Observer* article mentions as a reason for his change of mind that Morrison did not get on well with Mr Bevin.

Bridges would have been quite entitled to put the point to Attlee, who would have recognized its truth. On the other hand Attlee would never have named the source, but would have taken responsibility himself, as he did; and the real story would never have been known to Dalton, Bevin or Morrison. It is quite possible that the King's view happened to coincide with that of Bridges and others, and that Bridges conveyed his view to the Palace via Alan Lascelles, the King's secretary.

I believe, myself, on the evidence that it was Bridges who exerted the crucial influence; and even more certainly that it was the Bevin-Morrison incompatibility that was decisive in Attlee's mind. Attlee himself in his autobiography is typically uncommittal, and says: "Various reasons impelled me to my final decision, which was, I think, justified by events." But in conversation with Dalton in February 1952, Attlee said: "I thought of it myself," but significantly added: "Ernie and Herbert would not have worked well together on the Home Front."

I gleaned also in my first weeks at No 10 two other reports from the private secretaries about the early days of Attlee's premiership. It is known that on 26 July, Morrison, supported by Laski of the National Executive, tried to persuade Attlee not to form a Government until the new Parliamentary Labour Party had the chance to elect a new leader. According to the account accepted in No 10 in that

autumn, Attlee had consulted Bevin about this; and Bevin had said "leave him to me," and telephoned Morrison with the remark: "If you don't stop monkeying about, you won't be in the Government at all."

Morrison denies in his autobiography that this conversation occurred, and the evidence of it is therefore conflicting. But certainly Attlee decided to ignore the Morrison-Laski proposal; and certainly Bevin did not want Morrison as PM.

The second report, which I heard from Rowan (Attlee's Principal Private Secretary), concerned the Attlee-Laski correspondence of these early days. The first letter from Laski, Rowan said, suggesting that Attlee should give way to Morrison, arrived in the first few days of the new Government.

Feeling unable to propose the usual draft reply himself, Rowan showed the letter to Attlee, who scribbled forthwith: "Thank you for your letter (of the relevant date)." The contents of which I have noted. The second arrived a week or two later, and was both lengthy and learned; and it was to this that Attlee replied with the oft-quoted words: "A period of silence from you would now be most welcome."

I did not see these letters, but the reported wording remained very clear in my mind. Next to the Cabinet Room, where the PM normally works, and linked to it by a connecting door is the No 10 private office. Here sat the private secretaries; from here, papers were circulated; and here in my time we usually all foregathered at 4.30 for a stand-up tea and talk, when a great deal of information could be exchanged.

Francis Williams and I, the private secretaries, the PPS, Geoffroy de Freitas, the PPS, made up the party. A PPS is always a slight anomaly in the British system as being part-time, and neither a minister nor an official. Attlee mainly used de Freitas for replying to insulating letters from Sir Waldron Smithers (Tory MP) and other cranks accusing the PM of treason and similar offences.

The PPS did not see official papers. Security was achieved by confining such papers to the ground floor and party-political and press-secretarial work to the first floor, and by channeling journalists normally to Francis Williams's passage and away from the private office. The odd man out was the patronage secretary, whose time was largely occupied, apparently, selecting bishops and deans.

Only once in my ten months at No 10 did my liaison with the official secretaries break down. One of the secretaries, one day, off his own bat persuaded the PM to sign a minute to the President of the Board of Trade (Cripps) calling in question the whole Development Area policy. I was frankly horrified when this naturally came back to me from my ex-colleague at the Board of Trade, who must have first thought I had gone off my head. The secretary responsible, who had no idea I was in any way connected with Development Area policy, abjectly apologized.

Another valued colleague of mine in Downing Street was Burke Trend, senior Private Secretary to Dalton at No 11. Unlike Cripps, who later preferred Great George Street, Dalton liked to work in the traditional Chancellor's study on the ground floor of No 11 under Gladstone's portrait; and so Trend's private office was only half-a-minute's walk away from mine, through the inner connecting door. By this method I could exchange messages and coordinate ideas with Dalton and incidentally started a close working arrangement with Trend.

Such were the externals of our daily working life in Downing Street. But the realities in the ten months after September 1945 were three menacing and intractable economic strains: the dollar and balance of payments crisis, following the sharp ending of Lend-Lease in August; the world food scarcity caused by the war; and the coal and fuel shortage remorselessly building up in the United Kingdom itself. The country had voted for social reform. But the shortages of dollars, food and coal were no less stubborn because nobody had voted for them.

My vivid impression of all these months at No 10 was the falsity of the illusion, harboured by journalists, academics, and others, that something called "power" resides in the hands of a prime minister. The picture drawn, or imagined, is of a great man, sitting down in his office, pulling great levers, issuing edicts, and shaping events.

Nothing could be further from the truth in the real life of No 10 as I knew it. So far from pulling great levers, the PM at this time found himself hemmed in by relentless economic or physical forces, and faced with problems which had to be solved, but which could not be solved, unable to legislate, or that because it cost too many dollars, or the other because the Americans would not agree, or something else because an obstinate minister objected.

Of course there was some little latitude for action here and there, and by persistent effort and ingenuity, inch by painful inch still might be gained. But too often at No 10 in that winter the outlook seemed one of deadlock, impotence and threatened checkmate next move; and the position of the PM more that of a cornered animal, or a climber on a rock face unable to go up or down, than that of a general ordering his troops wherever he wished around the landscape.

"Power" tends to be something believed in mainly by those who have never worked near the pulsative centre of it. My own understanding and estimate of Attlee changed dramatically during the ten months I worked with him at No 10. I went there, I must confess, with the picture uppermost in my mind of the little military man, just back from the first war, springing to attention on the pavement in Hampstead.

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He was extremely well served by his three chief civil service advisers: Edward Bridges, Norman Brook and Leslie Rowan. Certainly at first they were surprised at his methods. One day in October 1945, when Lend-Lease had been cancelled, an atomic energy policy had to be agreed with Truman, Parliament was meeting, and the whole Labour Party programme was to be launched.

Rowan asked Attlee in his room at the House after a meeting if he would like a cup of tea. "I'll get it in the Tea Room," said Attlee. Rowan assured him that a messenger could bring it. "He's probably busy," said Attlee, and tripped off down the passage. Rowan, who had spent many months with Churchill, was left speechless.

But we soon got used to his working habits. My normal method was to send a reasonably brief typed comment on leading Cabinet papers within my field, to reply to his very brief requests, and to launch initiatives of my own where I saw a need. I usually suggested a precise course of action, to which he need merely reply "Yes"; so that I could write to some minister, saying "The PM has asked me to suggest..." But every so often he would write "No".

Sometimes we used to try a moment or two's conversation in the Cabinet room, where (unlike an interview with most ministers, company chairmen and such in which one sits in an armchair beside a desk), one was awkwardly perched alongside Attlee at the Cabinet table, and his silence implied he had only four or five seconds to spare. Among the longest comments I ever extracted from him was this: "Wouldn't serve any useful purpose."

It was much harder to draft parliamentary speeches for Attlee than for Dalton. I was asked one morning after breakfast to draft an opening speech

for the introduction of the National Insurance Bill embodying the improved Beveridge scheme for that afternoon, 6 February 1946. I did my best with relays of typists on the "garden floor" level at No 10 and referred to Beveridge, and referred to Churchill, the Means Test, etc; and being a lover myself of rational grammar and punctuation made it literate. It was a failure.

"Notes, not a lecture," he said, and my grammar and punctuation sank without trace in the delivery. More successfully, when Churchill in December 1945 put down a vote of censure on the Government for failure to demobilize the troops faster than 100,000 a week, I built some staccato notes round the theme: "Would Churchill depart from the age-and-length-of-service-plan or not?" Attlee stuck to this and, offering to sit down, challenged Churchill to answer. This time he scored a real debating success over Churchill on a clearly substantial issue. Though nobody, least of all Attlee himself, would have claimed that he was a great parliamentary speaker, this debate strengthened his authority in a way which was valuable for a good time afterwards.

That was the precise version of the story as told to me, though it has since assumed various forms. I naturally cannot in any way vouch for its truth. Several other characteristic incidents, however, one involving Crossman as well as Attlee, can relate from direct knowledge. Some years later, when Attlee was still Leader of the Opposition after 1951, Crossman approached me in a corridor of the House and complained that Attlee still rebuffed all his efforts to be friendly. Crossman by his own account had said to Attlee in the Tea Room of the House that he agreed with a Labour Party statement on foreign policy made that day; but Attlee made no reply. Crossman persisted and remarked: "I said, Clem, that I agreed with the Party's statement today on foreign affairs." And all Attlee said in reply (Crossman told me in tones of protest) was: "Did you?"

But perhaps my own most vivid memory of Attlee concerned an incident in 1954, when he was also still Leader of the Party and the controversy was running about the issue then called German re-armament. There was to be a debate next day in the House on this and Attlee was to make the leading speech for the Labour Opposition expounding the "Five Attlee Conditions", which were official Party policy.

He did not describe to me his 30-minute interview, and the following account of it was given to me five or six years later by a Dutch journalist, who was not present: "Crossman arrived punctually and was sat, as usual, with those received by Attlee, uneasily alongside the latter, who remained silent. So Crossman expatiated on the Haifa Refinery, the pipeline, the Holy Places and the Stern Gang and so forth, and paused after nine-and-a-half minutes. Silence for about fifteen seconds.

"Crossman then moved over to the Jordan Valley, the potash, and the Gulf of Aqaba, and after nineteen-and-a-half minutes paused again. Silence for twenty seconds. Somewhat nettled, Crossman passed on via the Suez Canal, and the tanker fleet back to the Haifa Refinery, and after twenty-nine and a half minutes obstinately fell silent. After nearly half a minute's pause, Attlee commented: 'I saw your mother last week.'"

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Clement Attlee, Prime Minister, 1945-51.

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## Records of the month

## A new clarity and realism in the digital 'Fidelio'

Johann: Fidelio, Behrens/  
nan Adam/Soln / Chicago  
Soli. Decca D178D3 (3  
discs). £17.95, £16.50  
Carreras: Cavalleria rusticana.  
Decca/Hammarby/Variety / Carre-  
Manuquerra. Leoncavallo: I  
lacci. Scott/Carreras/  
n. Nurmela. Ambrosian  
Philharmonia / Muti.  
SLS 5187 (3 discs); £15.95.  
Rigoletto. Sills/Dunn/  
s/Milnes/Ramey. Philhar-  
ia/Rudel. HMV SLS 5193 (3  
discs). £12.95.

A new Fidelio set has news  
to it that it is the first  
to be recorded by the  
at system which collects re-  
corded sound directly into a  
rater, then releases it, with-  
distortion (so it is claimed),  
transfer to disc or tape.  
Full benefits will not be  
sciable until equipment for  
duction has been further  
loped; with new players, we  
be listening to longer  
ches of music at a time.  
eady, on ordinary discs and  
ment the Prisoners, the  
us, and the finales of both  
sound fuller and less sub-  
to even minimal distortion.  
ne solos, duets and other  
bles, a greater realism of  
and more orchestral detail  
e remarked than on earlier  
ligital sets. The canonist  
et, "Mir ist so wunder-  
is a case in point, the  
voices individualized as  
as blended and balanced  
chestra.  
ey are led by Hildegar-  
ns, a Leonore at once  
her full vocal reserves  
ined for great moments,  
also profoundly expressive,  
each as well as song alike  
can speakers will wish  
more spoken dialogue had  
included. Behrens encom-  
s the high-mindedness, the  
sion of a loving wife in



Wilhelmine Schröder-Devrient, an early Leonore acclaimed in Vienna in 1822

a boy's disguise (possible even  
on records), and the agony of  
her quest, as if effortlessly—  
how much art must have gone  
into this super synthesis!  
With Sofia Chazarian's de-  
lightful and spirited Marzelline,  
Hans Sotin's sterling Rocco and  
David Kuebler's sturdy Jac-  
quino, the first scene arouses  
highest hopes which the charac-  
terful, measured reading of Sir  
Georg Solti and his excellent  
Chicago forces, then Adam's  
forceful Pizarro (musically not

quite tidy) and Gwynne  
Howell's sonorous Minister later  
confirm. There is also one dis-  
appointment, and that is the  
Florestan of Peter Hofmann,  
clearly well out of voice at the  
time, raw and unsteady though  
musical as ever. As with the  
Solti/Decca *Flying Dutchman*,  
the production of this *Fidelio*  
remains doggedly unstaged, giv-  
ing the atmosphere of a concert  
performance—surely a tactical  
miscalculation. Even so, the  
new set has much in its favour.

The new *Cav* and *Pag*, con-  
ducted by Muti and strongly  
cast, enter highly competitive  
record territory, and justify  
their challenge with earthy,  
robust interpretations support-  
ed by the conductor's scrupu-  
lous attention to musical and  
textual authenticity. Some  
favourite top notes may be  
missed, but as a result, and  
with the benefit of Caballé's  
moving, gloriously sung *San-  
tuzza*, *Cavalleria* emerges more  
meritorious than most perfor-

ances lead one to suppose, the  
orchestral textures admittedly  
blatant, but the invention  
abundant, of consistent musical  
quality, projected on a strong  
dramatic current, by no means  
inferior to *Pagliacci*. Matteo  
Manuquerra's Alfio (notwith-  
standing whiplacks like pistol-  
shots) impresses powerfully,  
and Astrid Varnay makes a  
welcome re-appearance as old  
Mamma Lucia. The choral sing-  
ing is particularly enjoyable in  
both operas.

William Mann

## 'Messiah' at last in Handelian style

Handel: Messiah. Soloists: Choir  
of Christ Church, Oxford/  
Academy of Ancient Music/Hog-  
wood. L'Oiseau-Lyre D189D3 (3  
discs). £18.95, £15.95.  
Bach: St. Matthew Passion.  
Soloists: Regensburger Dom-  
spatzen, Munich Bach Choir  
and Orchestre de la Suisse  
Romande. Archiv 2722  
(4 discs). £17.50; £13.75  
016, £12.25.  
Bach: Mass in E minor. Solo-  
ists/Vienna Gesellschaft der  
Musikfreunde / Philharmonia /  
Karajan. BMV RLS 746 (3  
discs). £10.25.  
Haydn: Music for England.  
Academy of Ancient Music/  
Hogwood. Folio Press (2 discs  
with book). £12.95.  
Avison: Six concertos. Bourne-  
mouth Sinfonietta / Thomas.  
HMV ASD 3842; TC-ASD  
3842. £5.40.

To begin with, the three large-  
scale masterpieces of Western  
choral music; and in perform-  
ances so different in character  
that they scarcely seem to be-  
long to the same tradition. No  
one, I think, is likely to be in-  
stantly won over to these re-  
cordings on hearing the opening  
bars of any of them. The revo-  
lutionary is of course Chris-  
topher Hogwood's *Messiah*.  
There is little of the customary  
solemn grandeur as the over-  
ture starts, but rather thrust  
and vitality; and that is how it  
remains. Almost every item  
comes more quickly than usual.  
Often, particularly in the Pas-  
sion music, this heightens the  
drama (especially where the  
strings pound out the dotted  
rhythm that Handel uses for  
urgency, bitterness); else-  
where, for example the  
choruses in the Christmas  
music, it lends a new joy and  
even ebullience.

The work is given according  
to the text Handel specified for  
a Foundling Hospital perform-  
ance in 1754, and with forces as  
authentic as one can get:  
thus there is an all-male choir,  
and the numbers of both singers  
and players (using instruments  
of the time, of course) cor-  
respond with Handel's known  
requirements. The balance,  
according to me, is more true to  
his intentions than in the gen-  
erality of performances. I  
find the results exciting, sur-  
prising, and in most respects  
very rewarding.  
Much of this is due to the  
sheer momentum generated by  
the performance, much to the  
clarity of texture consequent on  
the small numbers and the light-  
ness of sound and articulation.  
The choir of Christ Church, Ox-  
ford, sing well but not quite  
perfectly as regards focus and  
blend at times. Some of the  
singers sound as if unnaturally  
held back, but others, notably  
Judith Nelson, find a manner  
that manages to be expressive  
without infringing the limita-  
tions of style.  
Neither of the Bach record-  
ings does quite what the  
Archive St. Matthew Passion is  
in most respects traditional.  
Karl Richter, though reputedly  
a Bach specialist, conducts it  
much as he does Brahms. There  
are large, sentimental rallen-  
tandos at the ends of most  
items and in general a plethora  
of romantic shaping. Yet rhythm-  
ically much of it is severe, to  
the point of rigidity. I found  
the opening chorus alarmingly  
stiff and unyielding, and indeed  
the choruses throughout are for  
the most part slow and very  
weighy. All is superbly disci-  
plined, but to my mind neither  
in keeping with even the basic  
precepts of Bachian style, nor  
musical in itself. The virtues of  
the set lie in the exceptionally  
high quality of the solo singing.  
Peter Schreier makes a wonder-  
fully flexible, sweet-toned Evan-  
gelist, a delight to listen to for  
his diction and his musicality.  
Fischer-Dieskau's Christus is of  
course most feelingly done. The  
accompanied recitatives, which  
the soprano, Janet Baker, the  
contralto (a predictably deeply-  
felt "Erbarne dich"), Matti  
Salminen the resonant bass.  
The Karajan E minor Mass is  
a second reissue of a set from  
the early 1950s, and of course  
falls far below modern stan-  
dards of reproduction. The  
choruses are often a blur; I  
found the opening "Kyrie"  
hard to take, with its poor  
sound and the absence of any  
feeling for the music's great  
span and rhythmic breadth. In-  
deed the choruses, given eccen-  
tricity in tempo, give limited  
pleasure. Anyone buying this  
set would do so only for the  
solo singing of Schwarzkopf,  
and perhaps Hoffgen and  
Gedda. But there are many  
superior versions, and to choose  
the Karajan's would be a waste  
of money.  
With the Folio Society issue  
Haydn's *Music for England* we  
are back to original instru-  
ments. Here Mr Hogwood and  
members of his Academy offer  
an entertaining selection of  
Haydn's London music (or  
music that can plausibly be  
reckoned to have some con-  
nection with his London visits).  
Two sides give selections of  
songs—charmingly done by  
Judith Nelson and Paul Elliott  
—and small instrumental  
pieces; two give full-length  
works, a Quartet (op 71 No 3)  
and Symphony No 94, a surprise  
indeed to Salomon's chamber  
arrangement which, commercial  
in purpose, is interesting  
mainly for what it says about  
amateur musical practices at  
the time and for the differences  
it points up between Haydn's  
orchestral and chamber styles.  
It is good to hear these pieces  
on original instruments, but  
although the playing is very  
spirited the standard of per-  
formance is not always the best  
this group can manage; there  
is some unsure intonation in  
the quartet (revealing though it  
is to hear it in this quality of  
tone) and in the London trios  
for flute and cello. The records  
are issued with an attractive  
little volume by Mr Hogwood,  
*Haydn's Visit to England*.  
No original instruments,  
regrettably, for the Avison  
recording from the Bournemouth  
Sinfonietta: the music would  
have profited from sharper  
articulation. But it is attrac-  
tive and useful stuff, by all  
means under the shadow of  
Handel; indeed it has an air  
of Italianate English accen-  
tricity all its own. There are  
fugal movements, solemn ones,  
simple melodic ones, *giant*  
dances; and all are played in  
pleasantly spirited fashion. The  
final concerto here, in E minor,  
can stand up in any company.  
Lastly, let me draw attention  
to the charming Archive record  
in which Kenneth Gilbert and  
Trevor Pinnock play the elegant  
récitativo duo-concertos by  
Antonio Soler, some on pianos,  
some on harpsichords—no one  
could fail to be entertained by  
this gracefully managed ex-  
change of musical small talk.

Stanley Sadie

## Mozart's joke related as brilliantly as its music deserves

rt: Eine kleine Nacht-  
KX52/A Musical Joke  
Amadeus Quartet/Zeppe-  
double bass/Seifert, Kilar  
s. DQ 2531 253. £5.50;  
3301 253, £5.35.

nd, Poulenc and Ibert:  
de Vivre". Athenia  
blic. RCA RL 25278;  
RK 25278, £4.49.

e Brass. Philip Jones  
Ensemble. Argo ZRC 912;  
ZRC 912, £5.25.

ann, Rachmaninov and  
(The Horowitz Concerts  
79) Vladimir Horowitz  
RL 13433; RK 13433.

le, Bach and Mozart.  
Rubinstein RCA RL  
13342; RK 13342, £4.49.

title "Joie de Vivre"  
by RCA to its French  
logy reviewed below  
have suited DG's new  
de coupling even better:  
t plainly bubbled over  
it when writing his  
d. Joke and Eine kleine  
musik in 1787. Not for  
time have I encountered  
exuding more happiness.  
ugh the charming sleaze-  
comes as a reminder  
C22 was nicknamed "The  
Musicians' Sextet", the  
target of Mozart's wit here  
is bumptious composer, not  
rmer. Hilarious as are the  
harmonies and false  
the non-sequiturs and the  
ng, this little four-mov-  
serenade still teaches a  
lesson on how not to  
ose than any text-book.  
Amadeus Quartet and their  
relish every bit to the  
with stylishly straight-  
Supported by Ramey,  
erie's double-bass, they  
Eine kleine Nachtmusik  
irreversible eagerness and  
s never forgetting that it  
written primarily to divert

—and, incidentally, how splen-  
didly the music repays the  
personal touch of just five indi-  
viduals instead of regimented  
orchestral strings.

The Athenia Ensemble's  
newest disc certainly supports  
the contention that French  
composers find it easier to  
certain than edify. The  
group's neat, smooth playing is  
heard to good advantage in  
Gounod's *Petite Symphonie* for  
nine wind instruments, an age-  
ing gentleman's contented  
small talk, and Ibert's char-  
mingly graceful *Trois Pièces*  
Brèves for wind quintet.  
Poulenc's eclectic, earlyish *Sextet*  
for piano and wind, a  
valuable addition to the cata-  
logue, finds them a little re-  
strained in the livelier, spikier  
(*compté*) sections of the first  
and last movements, though  
winning enough in the lyrical  
material never long suppressed  
by this composer.

The Philip Jones Brass  
Ensemble plays with the  
greater authority of longer  
experience throughout a new  
anthology of works for large  
brass ensemble and percussion  
entitled *Festive Brass*. The  
programme is far more meaty  
and varied than might be an-  
ticipated, with Britten's recently  
unearthed *Russian Funeral*  
(1936), contrapuntally exploring  
a Russian funeral song also  
used by Shostakovich in his  
eleventh symphony, perhaps  
the collector's piece. Contem-  
porary Britain is represented  
by another grave novelty (sur-  
prisingly grave since it comes  
from a "Wine Symphony") in  
Derek Bourgeois's *Hock*.  
The most arresting of the larger  
pieces for me was nevertheless  
not these or Richard Strauss's  
already available *Fest Musik*.  
The latest Horowitz issue couples  
Schumann's *Humoresque* with  
Rachmaninov's *Barcarolle* and  
*Humoresque* and Liszt's  
*Consolation No. 3*, and *Mephisto*  
*Waltz No. 1*, each claimed as  
his first recordings of these  
particular works. All come



from live concerts (1978/1979),  
and combine the minimum  
extraneous coughing, and  
applause with the maximum  
excitement always engendered  
in this artist by the presence  
of an audience. Larger than  
life? Well yes, now and again  
you can point to licenses in this  
or that aspect. But faced with  
music-making of such intensity  
and panache, why worry. At the  
end of the concluding *Mephi-  
sto Waltz* (Busoni and Horow-  
itz embellished) I nearly  
joined in the audience  
applause.

Two legendary keyboard  
giants are still keeping their  
admirers happy on disc. The  
latest Horowitz issue couples  
Schumann's *Humoresque* with  
Rachmaninov's *Barcarolle* and  
*Humoresque* and Liszt's  
*Consolation No. 3*, and *Mephisto*  
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sto Waltz* (Busoni and Horow-  
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joined in the audience  
applause.

Joan Chissell

above: sleeve design by  
Klaus Steffens for *A Musical*  
*Joke*, inspired by a vignette  
published in 1802 in the first  
edition.

## Barenboim inspires a fine German sound from France

ms: Violin Concerto.  
rman/Orchestra de Paris/  
Barenboim. DG 2531 251, £5.50;  
3301 251, £5.75.

h: Serenade/In memoriam.  
rdo/Leipzig Gewandhaus  
Orchestra/Masur. Philips 9590  
£5.45.

kovsky: Manfred Sym-  
phony. LPO/Rostropovich. EMI  
3730; TC-ASD 3730.

his: Symphonies Nos 5  
& 6. Moscow Radio  
Orchestra/HMV Melodiya  
3780, £5.40.

Enigma Variations.

Vaughan Williams: Tallis Fan-  
tasia/Wasps Overture. LSO/  
Previn. EMI ASD 3857;  
TC-ASD 3857, £5.45.

There seems to be a distinct  
feeling among record companies  
that orchestras, and sometimes  
even conductors, are at their  
best in the home product, ex-  
cept when it comes to American  
orchestras, whose conductor  
composers have not provided so

very much music that is gen-  
erally held to be marketable. It  
is something of a surprise,  
therefore, to find among this  
month's releases a French  
orchestra being allowed access  
to the heart of the German  
repertoire, a Russian orchestra  
offering Sibelius, and André  
Previn, who heave knows is  
cosmopolitan enough, making  
what would appear to be his  
first recording of Elgar. The  
results are interesting.

Daniel Barenboim has in-  
evitably received criticism for  
France for the "Teutonic"  
music he has introduced to the  
Orchestra de Paris, but so far  
in the recording studio the  
partnership has concentrated  
on French music, including  
impressive cycles of Berlioz and  
Debussy. Now we are able to  
hear them in Brahms, and the  
sound they produce is admir-  
ably firm, generous and sup-  
portive, yet also, beautifully  
coloured in a way that brings  
out the poetic richness of the  
orchestration. This almost  
tangible accompaniment is well  
fitted to enhance Pinchas  
Zukerman's very romantic solo  
playing, which leans not in the  
direction of open-hearted  
warmth but towards regions  
darker and more troubled.  
Through the performance is  
technically superb, there is  
nothing that passes by as mere  
decoration or virtuosic flourish:  
the trills, for instance, have a  
trembling anxiety, and the  
Joachim cadenza is unusually  
charged with feeling.

Salvatore Accardo, offers a  
very different kind of violin  
line, angelic in its purity; yet  
hardly less exciting. His music,  
however, is very much less  
exciting. The common view  
that Bruch wrote only one work  
for violin and orchestra is not  
seriously challenged by the

four-movement serenade, which  
has lots of nice bits but is  
intrinsically loose and long-  
winded. In *memoria*, how-  
ever, is worth hearing. Bruch  
hinted that he wrote it as an  
elegy for the emperors of  
Germany and Austria-Hungary  
who died in 1888, which may  
suggest something of Elgarian  
pomp and circumstance, but in  
fact this adagio is a private  
matter closer in tone to Chaus-  
son's *Poème*. It is broadly ag-  
reeably measured by the  
Leipzig Gewandhaus Orchestra  
under Kurt Masur.

Like this Bruch disc, Rostropovich's recording of Tchaikovsky's *Manfred* Symphony comes from a boxed set, whose dis-  
solution makes available one  
of the finest performances of  
this work on record. Almost  
every bar is imbued with the  
hollow, haunted poetry of  
extraneous drama, which Tcha-  
kovsky's deeply personal re-  
sponse to Byron's drama: there  
is no question here of pro-  
gramme music as something  
external and objective. Yet  
Rostropovich has had too much  
experience of orchestras to  
allow the London Philharmonic  
an excess of freedom, and his  
combination of expressive  
largeness with tidy detail wins  
from them magnificent playing.  
Things are rather different  
in Moscow. Gennadi Rozdest-  
vensky adopts fast tempos for  
the last two movements of Sibe-  
lius's fifth symphony, and in  
the sixth he unfortunately  
brings his coy charm to bear  
on the solemn string music that  
frames the work, but most of  
the signs indicate that he  
understands the way Sibelius's  
music moves and breathes.  
However, the orchestral playing  
is ludicrously inept, with well  
worn brass, frayed at the edges,

and with wobbly woodwind, in-  
cluding a ripe bassoon which  
reduces a crucial moment in  
the opening movement of the  
fifth symphony to utter vul-  
garity. And yet, given that Fin-  
land was a Russian dependency  
throughout most of Sibelius's  
composing career, could this  
conceivably have been how he  
expected his music to be  
played?

Previn's entry into unfamiliar  
territory with the Enigma  
Variations is much more pleas-  
ing. Most English conductors  
treat the work as a grand sym-  
phonic movement, but Previn  
keeps a distinct tempo for each  
of the "friends pictured  
within" (and without too, on  
the sleeve). As a result the  
nervous, capricious side of Elgar  
is effectively brought to the  
surface, and also his sense of  
fun and his mastery of varia-  
tion techniques. I would have  
liked more Elgar on the second  
side, instead of Vaughan Wil-  
liams's *Wasps Overture*, which  
is unexceptionable but no more,  
and his *Tallis Fantasia*, which  
starts up in the cathedral and  
ends up in the confectioner's  
shop.

Finally, with absolutely no  
worries about a misalliance of  
music and personnel, a wel-  
come for the return of Don  
Quixote impersonated fully by  
Paul Tortelier and guided  
encouragingly by the late  
Rodolfo Kempe. I see no special  
reason for preferring Kempe's  
own *Rosenkavalier* suite to  
those prepared by others,  
though it has the same effect  
of making one want immedi-  
ately to hear the whole opera.  
And it is, to be sure, gloriously  
played.

Paul Griffiths

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## PERSONAL CHOICE



erston (left) and Tony Osoba in a dangerous moment in the Scottish television serial *Charles Endell* (10.30)

most surprised if Bernard Levin, being Bernard, content merely to put the questions and listen to the new interview series which begins tonight (BBC 2, 9.55) that these will be conversations, and perhaps better have been advertised as such. Never mind, he is allowed to nod off during these encounters with Vladimir Bukovsky, the Soviet dissident, now at King's College, Cambridge, and the rest will be Jay, Arthur Rubinstein, Dennis Potter, Stephen Jay Gould, Michael Tippett. A thought occurs: these are ecumenical, everything is possible. Why not Bernard Levin? I pass on the suggestion.

Worth-which, in terms of viewer-interest and quality, should be a great deal.

Stewart has put some wonderfully droll lines into the play of a Princess (BBC 2, 9.50) is the product of a conjunction of three sensitively attuned talents, sub Jhabvala, the film director James Ivory and the playwright C. P. Scott. Their cinematic fruits also include *Wallah* (touring British actors in India), *Roseland* (New York) and *The Europeans* (New York). Ruth Jhabvala has a documentary all its own in *Tristram* (BBC 2, 9.50) an experience country to which this German-born Polish Jew became linked by her marriage to an Indian architect, a mid-flight by last year's ITV strike, Charles Endell (part-series, starts all over again tonight (ITV, 8.55) are hugely enjoyable comedies about crime, set in Glasgow and starring Ian Cuthbertson as the pugnacious detective, James Ivory, the American director, Ruth Jhabvala, the Polish writer, and C. P. Scott, the playwright, have worked together since 1963 making films which defy commercial logic. A film like *Tristram* (BBC 2, 9.50) would not have been made by anyone else, and, artistically, could have been made by no one else. The same can be said of all their films, including *The Europeans*, the perceptive translation of Henry James's novel which surprised everyone by its recent long London run. Tonight's film combines their various experiences, with a Maharajah's daughter, a walk around the long London run. Tonight's film combines their various experiences, with a Maharajah's daughter, a walk around the long London run. Tonight's film combines their various experiences, with a Maharajah's daughter, a walk around the long London run.

Living (Radio 4, 4.40) is a brand-new series of tunes in which teachers and interpreters of classical music makes them tick. Tonight is the turn of the distinguished accompanist, . . . "The one of life is that everything is always worse than it was going to be," words by (need I say it?) er, from his monologue *The Waltz*, which both tonight (Radio 3, 11.00), O . . . I am most intrigued by the embarrassing question is which the Wildlife (this afternoon (Radio 4, 3.05).

YMBOLS MEAN: (STEREO); (BLACK AND WHITE).

## Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Daville

## TELEVISION

## BBC 1

9.00 am *The Banana Splits*: Cartoons and other children's entertainment (r); 9.30 *Champion*, the Wimbledon tennis tournament (r); 9.55 *Feeling Great*: A pop hit as you ice-skate and dance; 10.05 *Zorro*: Walt Disney serial (but not cartoon); 10.30 *Michael House Club*: Cartoon and episode 5 of *A Horse Called Comanche*; 10.50 *Police*: Chase at the River; *Cavalry* in Indian drama, with Guy Madison, Vera Miles; 12.30 pm *Grandstand*: The line-up is 12.35 *Bob Wyley's* *Round-up*; 1.05, 2.35 and 3.05 *Snooker*: The Embassy World Professional Championship, with Terry Griffiths; 1.25, 1.50, 2.30 and 2.50 *Racing from Leicester*; 1.30 *Boxing* (from Royal Albert Hall); 3.45 *Half-time scores*; 3.50

## BBC 2

7.00 am-1.55 am *Open University*: Talking about *China*, *Neurology*, *Technology*, *Europe*, *Science*, *World*, *History*, *Mathematics*, *Law*, *Medicine*, *Philosophy*, *Religion*, *Art*, *Music*, *Geography*, *Politics*, *Social Sciences*, *Environment*, *Health*, *Transport*, *Energy*, *Industry*, *Communication*, *Language*, *History*, *Science*, *World*, *History*, *Mathematics*, *Law*, *Medicine*, *Philosophy*, *Religion*, *Art*, *Music*, *Geography*, *Politics*, *Social Sciences*, *Environment*, *Health*, *Transport*, *Energy*, *Industry*, *Communication*, *Language*, *History*, *Science*, *World*, *History*, *Mathematics*, *Law*, *Medicine*, *Philosophy*, *Religion*, *Art*, *Music*, *Geography*, *Politics*, *Social Sciences*, *Environment*, *Health*, *Transport*, *Energy*, *Industry*, *Communication*, *Language*, *History*, *Science*, *World*, *History*, *Mathematics*, *Law*, *Medicine*, *Philosophy*, *Religion*, *Art*, *Music*, *Geography*, *Politics*, *Social Sciences*, 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## Topping trek

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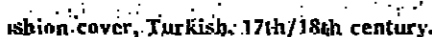
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## Collecting



The Rothschild textiles and the group now owned by the Gulbenkian Foundation in Lisbon are very similar. Both collectors seemed to have had the same sources of supply and that

This piece underlines the links between Venice and Turkey in the sixteenth century; later on Persia and Turkey's eastern neighbours seem to exert a stronger influence. The coronet and thistle motifs are derived from the patterns of Italian silks and velvets of the period. However, the Turkish interpreters have subtly changed the pattern; one

lection but were bought by Colaninhi's to complement the woven textiles. The embroidery is in bright silks on linen and the pieces are made in only three foot square to seven foot. They have a folk feel and would not have been made for the court and are more expensive than the woven textiles.

This reflects the enormous scale of the textile market. Until recently there has been very little collecting interest; consequently there has been little on the market, no-one is interested in buying or selling their possessions. No-one knows quite how rare such textiles are: they have also been little studied or written about. The Colaninhi exhibition could contribute to changing this situation.

**Geraldine Norman**  
Saleroom Correspondent

## Chess



**Tony Miles at County Hall yesterday**

It was quite evident, listening to the analysis of the seven games on simultaneous display around the room, that most of the audience could teach the grandmasters a thing or two. "Is that move known?" someone inquired of a mistake

Karpov. Tony Miles opened, as black, with P-QR3 followed by P-Qx1. This was equivalent, in boxing terms, to climbing into the middle of the ring against the heavyweight champion and sticking your tongue out. In the attempt to flatten Miles, Karpov went and floored himself. "The Russians took it rather badly," Jana (who is Czech born) recalls, "complaining that foreign players had preferential treatment. In fact we had played this system

The tournament, sponsored by stockbrokers Phillips and Drew, was a success partly because the organizers deliberately invited fighting chess players. There were few grand master draws, as truces agreed without a fight.

Opinion is divided whether Korchnoi can qualify and beat Karpov in the next world championship. He certainly has the motivation.

David Spanier

## Tournament success

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# Radio

meaning of the very end was not clear to me, although that does not in anyway undermine my belief that this was an unusually interesting play—and all the more so for a Thursday afternoon on Radio 4.

David Wade

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From Westminster to Moscow, an analysis of the effects of America's abortive attempt to free the ho-

## The insuperable hurdles that doomed the raid

Nothing so impresses one's friend's a military coup which goes right. Nothing so depresses them as one which goes wrong. A military operation to pluck the 50 American hostages from the embassy in Tehran always looked more likely to have the latter result, than the former. But the outcome has been as wretched as even the most pessimistic prediction.

Planning for it started shortly after the hostages began their ordeal, which has already lasted 173 days. The operation which has ended so miserably was one of a number of contingency schemes drawn up in such secrecy that even the American media failed to uncover the details, or at least felt inhibited from publishing them.

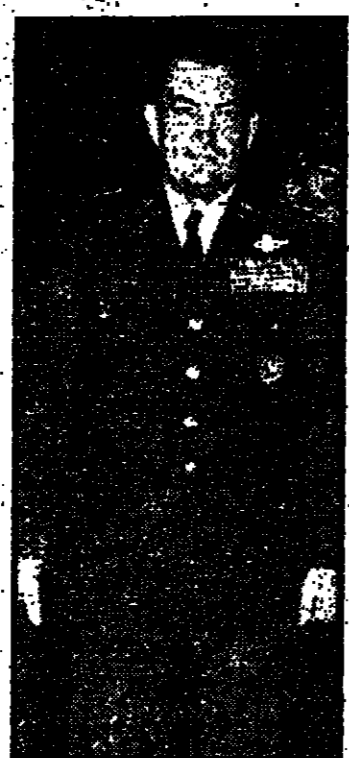
Its inspiration was partly the brilliantly successful raid carried out by Israeli commandos at Entebbe in July 1976 when more than 100 passengers and crew from a hijacked airliner, were snatched from the grip of a fanatic Idi Amin. But there have been other precedents, less spectacular operations during the past decade, involving an airliner at Mogadishu in 1977, and a train in Holland in the same year.

All have presented the rescuers with problems which originally seemed insuperable. None however looked quite as difficult as the task confronting United States forces in Tehran.

This was partly because of the geographical position of the Iranian capital, located as it is far from the sea and from an established military base. And it was partly because of the pervasive, fanatical hostility of its people to the United States.

The first problem was how to get one's rescuing force to the embassy without alerting the students there to its approach. The second was to remove the hostages who presumably would also have been taken by surprise and would hardly be in peak physical condition. And the third was to escape from the capital.

As the world now knows, the 90-strong squad of volunteers drawn from all four United States services, did not have the opportunity to test their plan over even the first of these hurdles. Misinformation of one kind or another in three of the eight RH-53 specially adapted Sea Stallion helicopters persuaded the force commander to abort the mission four hours after it had started. Six helicopters were ruled to be the minimum necessary for the raid on the embassy. A further three followed the final act in this awful tragedy when a re-creating helicopter crashed



General David Jones: the raid was under his personal direction.

into one of the six C-130 Hercules transports which were accompanying them. The survivors limped out of Iran, leaving behind eight dead, at least two crashed aircraft, five discarded helicopters and a busload of 50 local Iranians who had been briefly taken hostage themselves.

The basic pattern of the operation, which was under the personal direction of General David Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, from his command post in the Pentagon, was logical enough given the unique difficulties confronting it. The objective was to establish a forward operating and communications base in the salt desert around Tabas, more than 750 miles to the east of Tehran, it was to this base that the hostages would have been brought, before flying out of the country.

Many details of the operation are still unclear. A report that the Hercules aircraft employed began their operation from the Azores, remains unconfirmed, though it is now known that the helicopters came from the aircraft carrier Nimitz in the Indian Ocean. Mr. Harold Brown's denial that no Middle East country was used as a staging post either before or after the abortive raid, has been greeted with some scepticism.

Nor do we know how the

Americans proposed to pluck the hostages from the embassy, particularly as the United States Defence Secretary has apparently denied that the helicopters were planning to land there. (There would be little space for them to do so anyway). Moreover Congressional critics will want to know how it was that an operation which had evidently been practised extensively in similar terrain before being launched, could have ended so hopelessly, amid mechanical breakdowns and crashing aircraft.

A more pertinent question which the world will now ask however, and which President Carter has to answer is—what happens now? This is to assume that the students in the embassy will not exact immediate, fearful reprisals on the hostages for the American operation.

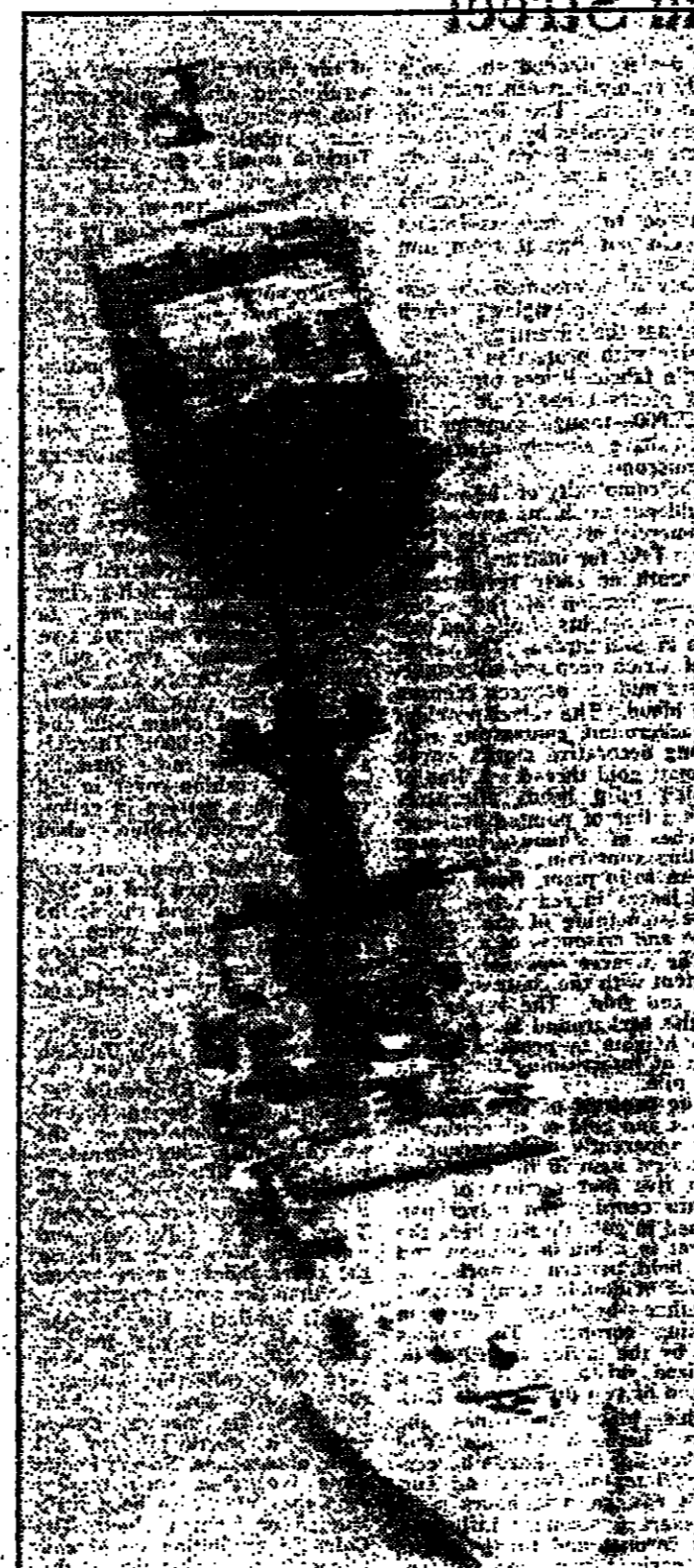
There were always two kinds of military action open to the Americans. One was the direct rescue attempt which has now been tried, and has failed. It is hard to see how the White House could take the military and political risk of a repeat performance.

The other main option is that of indirect military action, putting pressure upon the rebels by the use of their own force. A naval blockade of Iranian ports or an air raid of bases in Iranian waters like that carried out at Halabjeh during the Vietnam war, or a less attractive—punitive strike against the oil wells and refineries, have been among the choices.

The United States has the capacity to carry out any one of these. There are two carrier task groups and an amphibious group in the Indian Ocean, a total of 27 ships including 18 combat vessels, more than 200 fixed and rotary wing aircraft and 1,800 United States Marines. A third aircraft carrier, the Constellation, is also at sea, en route from Singapore, though whether this is to add to or replace one of the two existing carriers, remains unclear. (The deployment might even have a diversionary element in respect of the planned snatches.)

This represents a formidable striking force by any standards. But some form of indirect punitive action would be well within its scope.

On the other hand, indirect action of this sort would run the risk of upsetting other nations with interests in the Gulf. Moreover it is doubtful if they would have the desired effect upon the Iranians. Since action would therefore run the risk of the students killing the hostages one by



Another American raid that went ahead on its own momentum: in 1975 the US merchant ship Mayaguez was rescued from the Cambodians, even though the crew had been released before the shooting started. Here, the Mayaguez is being towed by an American destroyer.

one until the Americans have withdrawn, while the Soviet Union strengthens its bonds with Iran by helping to make good the resulting deficiencies in trade. The Iranian economy would be damaged, but the country with its present siege mentality would no doubt limp along and President Carter would have no options to fall back upon.

The most likely outcome of this American tragedy would therefore seem to be a resumption of whatever diplomatic contacts are left—after that, is a period during which wounds can be dressed and tempers cooled.

Henry Stanhope  
Defence Correspondent

## A chance now to steel America's raw nerve

"Failure has no friends", thus Sir Ian Gumpur, on behalf of a strategically loyal British Government, ruefully quipped John Kennedy in the Commons yesterday to agree what celebration there would have been through out the western world this morning had the Tehran hostages been rescued.

But failure wounds first, per haps chastens only later. President Carter's hapless disaster at his very first use of American forces in his presidency provides a unique opportunity for the allies. The EEC heads of government meeting at their Luxembourg summit tomorrow should try to steady the American administration, with its nerves at the verge of collapse, by convincing it that military action can have little chance of saving the hostages' lives. Their other task is to try to limit the unnerving consequences on all allied economic interests in the Muslim world, by a sudden switch to a more realistic appraisal of Britain's desperate over our EEC budget contribution.

The American use of surprise is producing at least as much of a shock in British politics as it must have done to the Iranian leadership. The basis of Anglo-American solidarity is being shaken. The wisdom of supporting the Carter administration is now under serious question in all parties, and the leaderships and their backbenchers, and disagreements even among leading party figures. There are reservations over the American policy inside the Cabinet, but ministers agree they have no real choice, an American president in his hour of need must be shown sympathy and support.

President Carter can have no complaint about the British Government's public posture. Mrs Thatcher, like the rest of us, must have had to hear the news first on the Radio Four Today programme. But Sir Ian Gumpur commiserated with the Americans and sought to make the diplomatically vital distinction between a rescue attempt involving military intervention to punish Iran. He left it nicely unclear which of these the British Government supports, but making the distinction implies that we disapprove of the latter; indeed, that all our actions are bent towards preventing irreversible military action.

This distinction may of course be unclear to excitable Muslim activists; it also sounded yesterday as if it was unclear to a number of British MPs on both sides of the House, some of whom, it is being expressed by some Conservatives, about getting dragged along with economic sanctions, both on principle and as a matter of expediency.

On the Labour benches opinions are breaking several ways too. Mr. Anthony Wedgwood Benn said some others on the left, sure not only on the left, but also on the right, actually believe the American case. On the other hand, some Labour MPs are more concerned about the damage to the British economy and the loss of jobs in the oil industry.

Look at the precedents. Only with the North Vietnamese seizure of the ship, the American and its crew were held captive. They had to be released. The crew were eventually released, whatever the negotiations. But in two other instances, during the present crisis, the crew were not released. In the case of the ship, the crew were not released. In the case of the ship, the crew were not released.

Whatever United States might say about the importance of prior consultation between President and Congress, the fact is that warlike action to rescue the hostages is being taken without any such consultation.

Now almost forgotten is the spectacular and brilliantly executed commando raid on the Son Y prisoner of war camp in North Vietnam in March 1971. (The raid had costed \$100,000 and had cost the lives of 100 American soldiers, but it was a success.)

In a remarkable book it was revealed that the Americans learned of this possibility shortly before launching the raid, but before it was launched, the Americans had been told that the camp was empty.

The Americans have suggested a raid, but the Russians have said nothing of what was agreed. The most they could probably offer was increased trade and contacts with East European countries.

Protection against American military action is a weightier matter. The Russians could justify intervention on the basis of the 1921 treaty which Moscow signed regarding its being in force, even though it was annulled by the Iranians in the week the hostages were seized. But the Russians do not want to get drawn into intervening. They know well that armed confrontation with the American

wood Benn said some others on the left, sure not only on the left, but also on the right, actually believe the American case. On the other hand, some Labour MPs are more concerned about the damage to the British economy and the loss of jobs in the oil industry.

This is a serious matter. The British Government must be clear in its support for the American administration, but it must also be clear that it does not support the use of force to rescue the hostages.

Mr. Denis Healey, in his role as foreign policy expert, was probably not close to the truth, but he was right to say that the British establishment believes that it is not in the interests of the British people to support the American administration.

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Michael Binyon in Moscow explains likely changes in the Kremlin's policy

## Can Russia now strengthen its uneasy alliance with Tehran?

Moscow. The Russians have long predicted that the Americans would use force in Iran. They have been convinced that the naval build-up in the Gulf last December was a prelude to a strike. Indeed, knowledgeable Russians have maintained that the Afghanistan operation was timed to come after the American intervention in Iran, when the world would be too preoccupied to worry about subsequent Soviet actions.

If the Americans had successfully rescued their hostages in the first few weeks of the crisis the Russians would have been secretly relieved. They would have condemned the Soviet action as a purely political ploy, making as much political capital out of it as possible. But a fait accompli would have resolved the festering crisis on their borders.

It is too late. Since Afghanistan Soviet attitudes have hardened. They are in no

mood to cooperate in any efforts to free the hostages and have begun to back Iran wholeheartedly in its bitter feud with the Americans. They have virtually ceased even mentioning the question of the hostages in their reporting of the crisis.

But Moscow finds itself in uneasy alliance with Tehran. The Soviet Union is deeply suspicious of the Islamic regime. The harsh condemnation of Ayatollah Khomeini as a dangerous fanatic, expressed publicly last summer, is almost certainly still the real Soviet view.

The Russians know that the Iranians are powerfully motivated by an ideology that is strongly hostile to Soviet communism, and though they are willing for the sake of expediency to overlook Iran's help for the Afghan rebels and its call for an Olympic boycott, they are under no illusions that Iran can be won over as a friend.

The Russians have no desire to involve themselves with a regime that they regard as unstable and a historical anachronism. They see centrifugal forces now threatening the country's unity and do not want to be drawn into shoring up a government that is weak wracked by internal dissension and may soon collapse in economic chaos. Moscow cannot afford another Afghan quagmire.

Yet the American action in ordering economic sanctions against Iran and any attempt—successful or not—to rescue the hostages by military means, now constitute an ideological and security threat to the Soviet Union which it cannot allow to go unchallenged.

The Russians have always been extremely sensitive to the internal situation in countries on their border and have long been worried by instability on their southern flank. As long as

the Shah was in power and maintained his iron grip on Iran, they could accept the situation and even feel secure. The Shah may have been virulently anti-communist but at least he had worked out an acceptable modus vivendi with Moscow.

Once he was overthrown, however, and the American influence, hated and grudgingly accepted, vanished with him, the Russians could not allow the Americans to re-establish themselves as they had done in 1953.

Moscow and the left-wing Tudeh Party in Iran had already hailed the Islamic revolution as a decisive blow against imperialism. And as in Afghanistan, once a country takes a revolutionary "step forward" the Soviet Union, for ideological reasons, cannot allow that revolution to be crushed by "imperialists" from outside. It

would not set a good example to Eastern Europe.

Similarly the Russians cannot now publicly countenance any form of military pressure on Iran without being seen to take steps to oppose it—especially in a crisis so slow-moving and so much at the centre of world attention.

Moscow does understand American concern about its oil supplies, and has said so. But it believes the Americans, in the process of putting pressure on Iran, will build up military bases and strongholds in the region which can only eventually threaten the Soviet Union itself. This seems especially likely at a time when the Americans are confronting the Russians over Afghanistan. And the fact that the abortive rescue was reportedly launched from Egypt only seems to confirm what the Russians have long stated: that Egypt is to replace Iran as America's place d'armes.

There are ports at both ends of the Caspian Sea, but the overland Soviet rail network could be seriously threatened by having to supply Iran through Astrakhan. In any case Iran cannot now import from or export to Western Europe. Iranian oil pipelines all lead

south, and the Russians would have to send sea tankers down the Gulf, risking immediate confrontation with the Americans if a naval blockade was imposed.

A Soviet delegation has just been in Tehran to discuss emergency aid, but the Russians have said nothing of what was agreed. The most they could probably offer was increased trade and contacts with East European countries.

Protection against American military action is a weightier matter. The Russians could justify intervention on the basis of the 1921 treaty which Moscow signed regarding its being in force, even though it was annulled by the Iranians in the week the hostages were seized. But the Russians do not want to get drawn into intervening. They know well that armed confrontation with the American

west would quickly catastrophise. Sanctions and attempts to limit Soviet influence in Moscow may be the only way to force the Ayatollah to listen.

What they now face is a matter of debate in the Soviet Union. The subject of the future of the Soviet Union is a matter of debate in the Soviet Union. The subject of the future of the Soviet Union is a matter of debate in the Soviet Union.

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### Letter from Malibu

## Farewell to a Utopia gone wrong

Just north of Los Angeles lies a golden strip of beach that became home to Hollywood stars and is now a mecca for the rich and upwardly mobile.

Here cramped beach houses rent for \$7,000 a month. Mercedes clog the highway, business deals are made on the tennis courts and marriages are lost in the haze of summer pleasures. —from Malibu, a novel by William Murray.

Early one afternoon recently the 13,000 residents of this well-known beach community had telephone service restored after being cut off from the outside world for almost four days.

At first that little inconvenience may sound a mere trifle. But no phone service in this fabulous southern California woodland is yet another in the long string of bitter pills those who call this ocean front town home have been forced to swallow. Nature continues to conspire against Malibu and for many that much vaunted "good life" is very definitely beginning to sour.

Oh sure, Malibu—27 miles long and one mile wide—has

warm sands, superb swimming, idyllic seascapes and beaches peopled with golden girls and bronzed young surfers straight out of central casting. And where else are you likely to find yourself in the queue for ice cream with Gary Grant or buying fish with Barbara Streisand.

Indeed, with rampant inflation and the disintegrating state of world affairs these are traumatic times for all of us. But for Malibu people even more so. The consumption of value in these parts has quadrupled for the last few months the name of Malibu has become synonymous with disaster.

Malibu is linked to Los Angeles by one major artery—the Pacific coast highway, but lately the cliffs crumbing along the ocean have been reclaiming the concrete four-lane asphalt. A few days ago, \$2m homes suddenly began to topple down the cliff onto the highway clearing the road to through traffic. At the same time the roadway buckled and rose five feet like some pocket-sized Vesuvius bringing chaos to traffic and cutting phone lines for days. Those are not isolated inci-

dents. Last year officials of the California Department of Transportation were forced to erect what became known as the great wall of Malibu—a 100-foot structure forty feet high and forty yards long, of wood and steel, to try and hold back a sliding mountain and giant boulders. Almost daily there have been mudslides and rockslides, and the canyon roads, offering an alternative escape into the big city, have collapsed like rotting timber and to this very day most remain closed.

As it seems as if Malibu has been living through a biblical style apocalypse. Eighteen months ago a ferocious wind-whipped fire destroyed scores of homes in Malibu. That was followed by rain and mudslides because all the ground cover had been destroyed by fire.

There was no escaping on to the sand, for in the wake of the spring of disasters, Malibu people were banished from beaches and forbidden from getting their feet wet. Sewage plants burst, sending millions of tons of raw effluent straight on to the sand.

For years I have solidly defended Malibu from those outsiders—mostly in Los Angeles—who offer us scant sympathy and say that our community—merely a haven for the rich, the privileged and the famous—is getting only what it deserves.

We constantly argue that the beauty, scenic splendours, cool breezes and smog-free air more than make up for the inconveniences and the "disaster of the month" occurrences.

But the other day at a town hall meeting where locals like Dallas TV star Larry Hagman showed up to oppose a \$42m water system that the county government is trying to foist on residents, one local admitted: "I've lived here for 30 years, but this has been the worst time I can ever remember."

It is true, and so reluctantly after ten years I have packed my books, my bags and my family and moved out of this utopia gone wrong—back to the big smoke of Los Angeles.

Ivor Davis

### Sportsview

## The TV danger to football

A good week for English football clubs on the fields of Holland and Italy, though the performances of Nottingham Forest and Arsenal did not quite grip the nation in the way that the 1960s Tests of Manchester United and Tottenham Hotspur silenced the streets as the Reds were watched in black and white and we listened to the radio as Spurs went marching on in a wave of sound.

Even in the later stages of the competition these days the stadiums are not always full. Some of those who are well qualified to talk of character in footballers say that the reason is the anonymity of the modern breed, succoured on "workrate" and such spirit-dampening phrases as "closing the door" (being roughly translated: stopping the opposition from attacking without offering too many ideas on what to do after that).

Denis Law, originally personified in his playing days in Britain and in Italy, where closing down is the past of the game, was of that view when he watched Ajax colourfully fall to Nottingham Forest in

Amsterdam on Wednesday. The enormous growth of attention given to football by the media throughout the world has not necessarily led to improved objectives. The younger players who score a goal when appearing for the first time find themselves quickly promoted to stardom, as any Eurovision song contest winner, sometimes with the same sad result.

And with instant international communication, the word that an embryo star has appeared travels fast. Unfortunately, in recent years there have been several false signs. There are no successors to the immediate pastmasters, Cruyff, Beckenbauer, Best, Pele and Law himself.

The spectators are surprisingly patient but in the end, a world wandering reporter concluded this week, the game will be played before anyone notices the press and television cameras. Not, perhaps, an imminent threat but recalling that, probably a fifth of the game, was of that view when he watched Ajax colourfully fall to Nottingham Forest in

conclusion was not too far fetched. For the first world cup that was held in Europe, the 1974 Italian organizers accredited 277 journalists, which was considered a vast number. By 1976 the figure had risen to 1,302, although the press included all the media people it came to 1,153. In Argentina two years ago there were 1,000 journalists, most of whom seemed to arrive simultaneously to demand their tickets from a harassed young boy, who memorably cried: "My God, I am divine, I am divine."

Italian fanaticism for the game encouraged the early growth of football broadcasting in Europe but Brazilian enthusiasm has been more restrained. In the 1950 world cup in France they broadcast live commentary on all of Brazil's games by way of an exclusive title.

The present argument that broadcasting and television contribute to the decline in attendance has to be weighed against the fact that crowds want to see goals, winning teams and good football. The

complaints against football are strong, and are comparative. They are now.

By the first European competition live television had been in existence for 20 years. It is a long time to wait for the first European Cup and the first World Cup.

The golden Euro is now a little bit of a cliché, but it is the symbol of the game, the symbol of the game, the symbol of the game.

British clubs and players now know the value of the game, the value of the game, the value of the game.

It is a long time to wait for the first European Cup and the first World Cup. It is a long time to wait for the first European Cup and the first World Cup.

Non



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## LAWFUL BUT NOT WISE

he position in international law of the Iranian hostages has not been altered by the attempt to rescue them. In international law the government of Iran remains in the wrong. The king of hostages, let alone the hostages themselves, is the international equivalent of the ordinary criminal or kidnapper. The Iranian government is in the criminal position at law as at the Sardinian peasants who kidnapped the Schilkin.

It is legitimate to use reasonable force to rescue private individuals who are kidnapped. It is equally lawful to use reasonable force to endeavour to rescue hostages. No one in the fusion of these dramatic facts could force that the tag taking is continuing aggression, just as the invasion of Afghanistan is continuing aggression.

United States attempt to rescue the hostages is a lawful one, just as it would be lawful for the hostages themselves to escape if they had chance.

It is to be the starting point in considering these facts, it is the more important Soviet Union has begun a campaign to represent that it is an American action which is a crime. There is indeed a comparison to be made between the Soviet aggression in Afghanistan and the American action which is a crime.

It is the law of the matter is the morality of the action. Since last November an attempt to protect the special protection of diplomatic status, have against their will, with active approval and consent of the government of Iran, sons of the self-determined students. Whatever Iran may be thought to assist the United States, never crimes the Shah committed, there is no justification for the continued Islamic law requirements of the Islamic system of the American attempt to rescue their own citizens is a crime of a morality than as a law. If a man's family by kidnappers he has a moral right to free to use any necessary force to so. A nation has the moral right to free kidnapped citizens.

hostages and without any Iranian casualties. The second possible outcome was that the attempt would fail in Tehran, but only after there had been large casualties among the hostages or the Iranians or both. A third possibility was that there would be heavy casualties but that some of the hostages would be rescued. The fourth possibility was that the hostages would be rescued with only light casualties or none at all. Only the fourth contingency could be regarded as successful from the point of view of the United States. It was not what happened in the event and it cannot be considered to have been the most likely outcome. The President therefore took a decision in which the risks of failure or of heavy losses among the hostages were high—probably too high to have been accepted.

More important are the international consequences for American power. The attempt and its failure have weakened the United States in its relationship with the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union has already been making a feast of the propaganda opportunity that has been afforded. The fact that the United States has landed armed forces in one Islamic country will be used by the Soviet Union to cover its own aggression against another Islamic country. The fact that the American forces failed to reach their objective will be used by the Soviet Union to suggest that the United States is not capable of using its military power to achieve its objectives or to protect its clients. The failures in the actual conduct of the operation are indeed surprising.

## A role for Europe

Both the attempt and the failure will be damaging throughout the Islamic world. A few days ago a spokesman for North Yemen was justifying on television their decision to accept Soviet arms with the argument that the United States could not protect them, and that they had therefore no choice but to look to the Soviet Union. There is now a precarious balance in the Middle East. The United States is already at a disadvantage in the Arab world because of her commitment to Israel and because of the failure to persuade Israel to move on the Palestinian question. The friends of the United States were already asking themselves whether American power was effective, and whether they could rely on American power. Others were wondering whether Americanism was compatible with Islam. In all of these delicate balances the unsuccessful raid goes down on the wrong side of the scale.

The disarray in the Western alliance itself is probably exaggerated. Britain, France, Germany and Japan still look to the United States as the leader of the West and only want to receive clear leadership, sound policy formation, reasonable consultation and advanced warning. There is no doubt however that these governments have been shaken by the instability of American policy and by the difficulty of knowing what move the United States will make next. None of them will want to engage in a recommitment to the situation is too serious for that. Nevertheless they were pressed to adopt economic sanctions as the price for avoidance of military action which would drive Iran into the arms of the Soviet Union. They agreed to the sanctions very reluctantly because they thought that the sanctions would do much more harm than good. Their decision to adopt the sanctions was almost immediately followed by this unsuccessful raid, on which there had not been consultation. It is not a sequence of events to raise confidence.

The raid failed. It strengthened the Russians, alarmed and confused and weakened the friends of the United States. It did not lead to the death of the hostages, but it did not save them either. What effect it is likely to have in the United States?

There may well be some rallying of opinion in support of the

President because he has taken action and because of a patriotic desire for national unity. That is not likely to be long lived. The inconsistency of the President's conduct over Iran is too clear. He did not pursue a consistent policy towards the Shah and alternately supported and weakened the Shah's position. He has not pursued a consistent policy since the Khomeini regime came to power. Before the hostages were taken American policy was confused; since the taking of the hostages it has varied from the extremes of conciliation to breaking off relationships and mounting the raid. At any given moment the President bears the impression of a good man doing his best, but his best changes direction from week to week.

What now is to be done? The governments of the alliance will continue to give their support to the United States. They will no doubt hope that the President will revert to more cautious policies and that he will carry out his promise in yesterday's television broadcast to use the methods of conciliation and diplomacy. These are indeed the only methods left, though they have been made more difficult by what has occurred.

In their dealings with Iran and with the other Islamic powers, European countries should make two points. The first is not to undermine the United States. The United States is still the greatest economic power in the world and one of the two greatest military powers. Its economic capacity is between two and three times that of the Soviet Union. Its defence capacity is about equal to that of the Soviet Union. The American people are resilient. President Carter may reestablish his position, and if he does not he will be replaced by a President who will command a fresh authority. This may be a low point for the United States, but the power is still there and the will is still there. The Bay of Pigs was not a good moment, but the United States recovered from that: it is only minor powers who are permanently weakened by this sort of failure.

The second point is that the United States is not a threat to the Arab and Islamic culture and the Soviet Union is. It is a matter of choice for the people of Islam how much they want to borrow from western capitalism, with its strengths and its weaknesses, its material plenty and its spiritual dearth. Marxism, however, with the crude Soviet system of domination by the Communist party, is not a matter of choice but a matter of enforcement. It is wholly incompatible with Islamic culture or religion.

## Precarious balance

During the period of danger ahead, while the hostages are still held and American confidence is convalescent, Europe should be quick to settle her own problems, including the fraternal problems between Britain and France. Europe must make herself effective in world terms. President Giscard d'Estaing, Chancellor Schmidt and Mrs Thatcher are widely recognized as statesmen of international standing. Between our countries we still have very substantial economic power larger than that of the Soviet Union, and some defence power as well. We also have substantial diplomatic capacity. It may be that the German Chancellor ought to be invited to explore the possibility of improving this dangerous and damaging situation. The United States is the natural and inevitable leader of the alliance but this is a moment when the rest of the alliance can help her in that task.

In particular Europe must use diplomacy to help Iran understand what needs to be done. The hostages are a fishbone in the throat of Iran, and Iran is choking on them. If Iran has a Marxist and not Islamic future, it will be because the hostages were held, and that unnecessary crisis pushed Iran into the Soviet sphere. Now that the raid has failed, there is no course left but conciliation; it should be based on understanding. And the effort of Europe should be to improve that understanding.

get that she draws sustenance from the root of that well-cultivated olive tree on to which the wild shoots of the Ganges have been grafted. (The Ganges have been grafted.) These, I call them, are the "classical" statements on the relationship of Jews and Christians, establish the existence of a "special relationship". It is only in this last century that we have begun to analyse and dismantle the religious and theological anti-Semitism which has so permeated Christian language. It is on the basis of this "special relationship" and the experience and expertise built up over the centuries, not just in recent years, of being on the giving and receiving end of prejudice, that members of the Christian and Jewish communities through the Council of Churches and Jews, and its patronage of Her Majesty's and its distinguished Joint Presidents, have been able to make so significant a contribution to the betterment of human relations and the fight against prejudice and intolerance at national and local level.

An example of the Council's positive approach may perhaps be illustrated by the current educational and cultural production, *Hallelujah* which by song and music, art and poetry will encourage understanding of the inter-relationship of the Jewish, Christian and Islamic faiths. From Biblical times to today.

Rabbi Goldberg might like to be reminded, and readers of your newspaper to be informed, of the existence of the "Standing Conference of Jews, Christians and Muslims in Europe" and, most importantly, of the "World Council of Faiths", founded in 1936.

PETER JENNINGS,  
General Secretary,  
Council of Churches and Jews,  
48 Onslow Gardens, SW7,  
April 28.

## Attempts to resolve impasse over hostages in Iran

From Mr Edmund Ions

Sir, On the matter of economic or military sanctions against Iran, there seems a disturbing inability among western spokesmen and governments to examine events from the only perspective that matters at present. This is the Islamic revolution in the Middle East. It is neither Marxist nor western-style capitalism in spirit or intent, but rather a rejection of both systems. The threat of economic sanctions—that is, the denial of just those consumer goods which are seen by religious leaders to undermine Islamic culture—is self-defeating at best and more probably counterproductive. As for the threat of military force by a superpower against a puny Arab republic, this can only be seen as a direct challenge and affront to the most basic of Arab feelings, the concept of personal honour, and the willingness to die for an honourable cause.

The starting point for a way out of the impasse must be the basis of the Islamic revolution itself. We have become an ungodly, irreligious lot in the West, thanks largely to consumerism and the rationalist temper of mind. But at least there is not that wholesale rejection of religion common to Marxist-Leninist regimes. Therefore one possible way forward would be for religious leaders in the West—and Eastern religions wherever they are—to approach Ayatollah Khomeini in order to learn the measure of his feelings and convictions.

Clearly, such a visit could not result in the handing over of the hostages, and the Ayatollah would have to accept that this is not an option. But at least he will have talked with those who could claim to have some insight—be it from different theological perspectives—to what moves him in his intransigence. What could result, surely, would be a religious formula, drawing on the collective wisdom of such men as Pope John Paul, Archbishop Runcie, and other spiritual leaders, which could reduce tension, and may even get saboteurs and politicians off the hook. If political spokesmen have to declare that things have come to a head, they must be able to declare that things have come to a head. (I write as a non-churchgoer.)

As for the hostages, agreed, the "stupid militants" have broken all the canons of international diplomacy, but not that the hostages have been well treated. There is thus an underpinning of deeper conviction among their captors, going well beyond the assumptions of western liberalism.

Let us note also the most significant news: President Zand-Sadr personally helped—considerable danger to himself—the move to rid Tehran University of Marxist militants on the campus. It would be a remarkable failure of western thinking, at the most fundamental level, if the United States, with its military force, drove a considerable number of military forces into the orbit of the Soviet system by ignoring the deeper religious and cultural basis of the Islamic revolution. In this particular crisis, respect for religion—and for religious differences—is the most potent weapon in the armoury of the West.

Yours faithfully,  
EDMUND IONS,  
Department of Politics,  
University of York,  
Heslington,  
York,  
April 24.

From Mr Frank Griffith Daines  
Sir, Even less than 12 hours after the announcement of the American attempt to rescue the hostages, it is not premature to say what Mr Carter has achieved through this precipitate action which, even if successful, would have had disastrous consequences.

(a) The Western alliance for economic power larger than that of the Soviet Union, and some defence power as well. We also have substantial diplomatic capacity. It may be that the German Chancellor ought to be invited to explore the possibility of improving this dangerous and damaging situation. The United States is the natural and inevitable leader of the alliance but this is a moment when the rest of the alliance can help her in that task.

(b) Any moderate elements within Iran are now discredited and fighting among themselves, while surely unite in the face of foreign military intervention. The European nations, by adherence to American policy, have prevented Iran turning to the Soviet Union for assistance, and thereby perhaps enabling it to obtain a commanding position in the vital Middle East.

(c) The lives of the hostages are perhaps for the first time truly endangered, as are those of millions of other people if the Iranian situation—which now poses the greatest danger to world peace since the Cuban missile crisis—is not defused.

## Death of a Princess

From Dame Frances Gardner

Sir, Most of your columns on this subject have been apologies for the showing of this film on the grounds of freedom of the media and that our Government does not have, and I would not have the powers in it, a censor. More recently, you have conceded that the Saudi Royal Family and Saudi citizens have been deeply offended and pained by this film.

What has not been said clearly, and I believe should be said, is that many Britons found this so-called "documentary" distasteful and extremely offensive.

Lord Denham's immediate reaction to the "documentary" element (April 21) needs no repetition, but I would add the question: who has seen a camera in the hands of a Riyadh or Jeddah in the last 15 years?

The ordinary British citizen did not find this film offensive because

The policy alternatives available to the West seem at the moment uncertain and limited. But one thing is clear. If peace is to be maintained, any credible diplomatic initiative must originate in Europe, not in Washington. Meanwhile, Mr Carter should be told by his allies that he cannot expect support for any future military adventures. Ironically, it is America which now seems most likely to ignite nuclear war.

President Carter acted against not only the wisdom of many Executive and State Department advisers, but also in flat disregard of Congressional leaders who urged him to avoid military action. He has forfeited any claims to leadership he might have had, and should consider resigning forthwith.

Yours faithfully,  
FRANK GRIFFITH DAWSON,  
62 Sheffield Terrace, W8,  
April 25.

From Mr Hugh Manning  
Sir, In the light of today's events in Iran, you have done very well to stress that in the East-West chess game, Afghanistan is more important than Iran. Might I suggest that there is a more important factor than either which visit to the US last week convinced me is being almost totally neglected; and that is the future.

One can understand President Carter's obsession with the hostages, because obviously there are votes in putting it right. But there could also be a lot of votes in safeguarding the future, and more attention to this task would be a great deal for all of us.

Should not President Carter now be aiming to say to the electorate, this autumn: "I am sorry the hostages are still there, and Russian troops are still in Afghanistan, but it was impossible to solve either problem in the allotted time without using military force, and I have been advised against this by all my experts" (which he has). "However, I have done wonders to stop these things from happening again. First, I have completed a treaty of friendship and co-operation with the Soviet Union, which will sign if they ever hope to get American support when their own diplomats are molested. And secondly I have now warned Russia unmistakably of the consequences—economic, industrial and social—at the very least if a single Russian soldier steps beyond the borders of Afghanistan, or for that matter into Yugoslavia."

These two themes seem intrinsically at least as important as the two which are currently obsessing the White House, and could surely be pursued with more far-reaching results, greater safety, and no less expectation of votes.

Yours etc.  
HUGH MANNING,  
UK Representative,  
International Peace Academy,  
18 Montpelier Row, SE3,  
April 25.

From Mr Oswald Hull  
Sir, The abortive American attempt to liberate their embassy personnel from Tehran has served to emphasize, the great dangers for us all which are inherent in the situation. In particular, the dramatic incident has underlined the need for a conflict that would drag in Iran's neighbours.

The American action suggests, at the least, a lack of confidence in the effectiveness of other means to free the hostages. I am sure it is correct that economic sanctions are unlikely to be successful in bringing the Iranians to heel. American sanctions against the Soviet Union have not, however, worked. Iran has far fewer natural resources than the Soviet Union, which to resist her economic might she has had to rely on her resolve greatly reinforced by Russian help—by no means, of course, disinterested—as available.

Assuming the impracticability of further attempts at physical rescue and the necessity that punitive action would be taken against the hostages, America is faced with the necessity for a peaceful solution to the crisis. The fiasco in the Iranian desert must have strengthened the hand of those in the American Administration arguing against military solutions.

By force of circumstances—though these may well have been foreseen by the Soviet Politburo at the time when it was deliberating the question of whether to allow the USSR has now become a factor in any attempt, peacefully, to resolve (i) the immediate hostage, (ii) the wider regional crisis. Since the Americans, even with the help of their allies, are unable to diplomatically shift the Ayatollah Khomeini from his position and procure the release of the hostages; since an American sanctions programme—especially if buttressed by European and Japanese sanctions—will not be able to seek decisive help from the Soviet Union and thereafter to become dependent on it, the way will be open to seek a triangular solution, involving Iran, the United States and the USSR.

Given the use of both Iran and the United States for Soviet co-operation, the situation would seem to call for the simultaneous recognition of three postulates: (a) the requirement of the United States to respect the rights of the Royal Family for whom most of us have a deep respect and affection. You speak of "mutual incomprehension", but Sir, many Britons do comprehend that most Saudis have a similar deep respect and affection for his Majesty King Khalid and many members of his family, and we do comprehend the offence and pain this film has caused.

It may well be that the reaction of our Government would be different to the reaction of the Saudi Council of Ministers, but who would deny the right and duty of a Government to support its Head of State and Royal Family? If the only way the Saudis can get a message over to the materialistic West is via their pockets, perhaps the fault lies not so much with the Saudis as with the West.

Yours faithfully,  
FRANCES GARDNER,  
Late Chairman, London/Riyadh Medical Faculty Committee,  
72 Hatfield Street, W1,  
April 25.

## Northern Ireland: a new divide

From Sir Gilbert Longden

Sir, Dr Martin Bulbrook (April 21) adduces two further good reasons why for the time being a "Border" must regrettably continue between the two Irelands, and proposes its removal. I first suggested this palliative in your columns on November 3, 1971, and again on June 3, 1974, and January 10, 1976, and it has since been mooted by others more qualified than I.

More recently I have suggested that the realignment might perhaps be achieved by ceding to the Republic the territory south-west of the road between Strabane and Aughnacloy, but the details would be finalized only after full consultations between all interested parties, north and south. Those citizens who chose to move from one side of the new boundary to the other would be fully compensated by Her Majesty's Government, and those who chose to stay in Northern Ireland would be governed from Westminster exactly as are other parts of the United Kingdom. In return, the Government, for its part, would agree to cooperate in the war against terrorism, and to strive to prevent traffic in arms and men across the new frontier.

Among the advantages would be: (i) it would be easier effectively to patrol the frontier; (ii) only those who genuinely wished to remain citizens of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland would do so; and (iii) the IRA would no longer be able to rely on so many "friends" in the north who, through fear or favour, sheltered them.

I am aware of the many objections to such a plan and I deeply sympathise with those who would be faced with heart-rending decisions. But the fact is that we are failing in the first duty of government which is to protect the lives and property of its citizens, subjects, and to most of those who live in Northern Ireland the situation must long have exceeded the bounds of the tolerable. Moreover, I feel deeply that we owe it to our armed forces and police, whose courage, skill and patience are undeniably magnificent, to make their task easier.

Yours sincerely,  
GILBERT LONGDEN,  
89 Cornwall Gardens, SW7,  
April 22.

## The Wiener Library

From Mr Michael K. Davies

Sir, The interesting correspondence in your columns regarding the Wiener Library has not thrown the spotlight on one important fact: the state of preservation of the documents themselves.

This company was given the task of filming the library, nearly 100,000 books and well over one million press cuttings. Much of the material was obviously intended to be ephemeral, much was printed during the war on inferior paper stock or by underground process. Consequently many of the documents are now extremely fragile and needed great care in handling, even to allow microfilming; the result of microfilming the collection means that all the documents can be seen and duplicate copies of the entire library will be maintained in Germany and America.

Having seen the original documents which will be removed to Tel Aviv, it is clear to me that access to many of them would have had to have been restricted whether they had been in the Wiener Library or not. Having seen them has meant that full access can be maintained to the complete library wherever copies are kept.

Yours faithfully,  
MICHAEL K. DAVIES,  
General Manager,  
Bell & Howell Ltd,  
Belle Vue Road,  
Bicester,  
Oxford,  
April 22.

## Promotion in hospitals

From Mr John Johnson

Sir, Your exclusive interview with the Secretary of State for Social Services, Mr Patrick Jenkin (April 22) suggests that consultants posts are needed, in hospitals, to provide better career prospects for junior doctors, and Mr Jenkin is undoubtedly correct in this view.

It is interesting to note that the hospital patients who are looked after by fully-trained specialists, rather than by doctors in training, and this could only be to their advantage. Also the consultant, because of his great experience, can often reach a diagnosis with fewer investigations, thus reducing the cost to the Health Service of hospital care. The patient is spared multiple examinations by numerous junior doctors in training and a great many uncomfortable tests. It is to be hoped that this long and overdue reform of the hospital service will be hastened by the Secretary of State's comments.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN JOHNSON,  
Chairman, Junior Staff Committee,  
British Medical Association,  
116 Mount Pleasant,  
Liverpool,  
April 24.

## Horse sense

From the Reverend

L.H.G. Graham-Orlebar  
Sir, Some years ago, I had a horse called Ministry so that if the Bishop called when I was out riding, he could truthfully be told: "The Rector is out exercising his ministry." I now have a new horse to be named. Could your readers make any suggestions along similar lines?

Yours faithfully,  
L.H.G. GRAHAM-ORLEBAR,  
The Rectory,  
Church Road,  
Barnon-Cley,  
Bedford,  
April 20.



## SPORT

## Football

## Liverpool must show capital form

By Norman Fox

Liverpool Correspondent

Liverpool, pronounced a one-point lead over Manchester United, and with three games left, today return to London where league matches this season they have not produced the results of champions. In March they lost 2-0 at Tottenham, although they had earlier won there in the FA Cup; in November they were held to a draw by Arsenal, who have since done the same in two Cup games on neutral ground with third-place Chelsea at Villa Park on Monday.

After winning at Stoke on Wednesday, Liverpool were left requiring three points to be sure of retaining the title; but with United likely to win at home against Coventry City they cannot afford to allow any complacency from the young Crystal Palace team at Selhurst Park.

At least Liverpool will arrive with the confidence of having taken their first division title, and come firmly in their place at Anfield, where winning in December. It was a result that seemed to shake some of the spirit from Palace, who then fell into a series of unwelcome matches.

While United are unable to include McQueen, Watkins and Rie in their last home game, Liverpool are also under strength.

McDermott and Cave are again missing and now Irwin, the deputy captain, has suffered an injury that requires time to heal. For Liverpool, the positions at top and bottom are:

**First Division—top**

Team	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Liverpool	25	10	5	10	32	23	25
Manchester United	25	10	4	11	31	24	24
Chelsea	25	10	4	11	31	24	24
Nottingham Forest	25	10	4	11	31	24	24
Sheff Wed	25	10	4	11	31	24	24
Sheff Utd	25	10	4	11	31	24	24
Derby	25	10	4	11	31	24	24
Leeds	25	10	4	11	31	24	24
Sheff Sat	25	10	4	11	31	24	24
Coventry	25	10	4	11	31	24	24
QPR	25	10	4	11	31	24	24
Millwall	25	10	4	11	31	24	24
Sheff Alb	25	10	4	11	31	24	24
Wolves	25	10	4	11	31	24	24
Blackburn	25	10	4	11	31	24	24
Cardiff	25	10	4	11	31	24	24
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Sheff C	25	10	4	11	31	24	24
Sheff F	25	10	4	11	31	24	24
Sheff J	25	10	4	11	31	24	24
Sheff K	25	10	4	11	31	24	24
Sheff L	25	10	4	11	31	24	24
Sheff M	25	10	4	11	31	24	24
Sheff N	25	10	4	11	31	24	24
Sheff O	25	10	4	11	31	24	24
Sheff P	25	10	4	11	31	24	24
Sheff Q	25	10	4	11	31	24	24
Sheff R	25	10	4	11	31	24	24
Sheff S	25	10	4	11	31	24	24
Sheff T	25	10	4	11	31	24	24
Sheff U	25	10	4	11	31	24	24
Sheff V	25	10	4	11	31	24	24
Sheff W	25	10	4	11	31	24	24
Sheff X	25	10	4	11	31	24	24
Sheff Y	25	10	4	11	31	24	24
Sheff Z	25	10	4	11	31	24	24

United's recent work over the past month has seen them regain the lead from six points and the club have recognised the achievements of manager, Dave Sexton, and his assistant, Tommy Docherty, by giving them new three-year contracts. United's new chairman, Martin Edwards, said the club were delighted with progress and the way the team had "pushed Liverpool all the way".

The defeat of Stoke City left them wobbling in a crucial two-point gap above the bottom three clubs but with only two games in which to win security, whereas Everton, once placed below, have four matches left and Bristol City three. They urgently need to beat Brighton, who play on Sunday, acting as the new doormat of first division but are now safe. Stoke have taken only one point

from their last six games and now hope that a Dutch match, however, will inspire a late revival. The case of taking Delft to the Fullerton, the positions at top and bottom are:

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Liverpool	25	10	5	10	32	23	25
Manchester United	25	10	4	11	31	24	24
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Sheff K	25	10	4	11	31	24	24
Sheff L	25	10	4	11	31	24	24
Sheff M	25	10	4	11	31	24	24
Sheff N	25	10	4	11	31	24	24
Sheff O	25	10	4	11	31	24	24
Sheff P	25	10	4	11	31	24	24
Sheff Q	25	10	4	11	31	24	24
Sheff R	25	10	4	11	31	24	24
Sheff S	25	10	4	11	31	24	24
Sheff T	25	10	4	11	31	24	24
Sheff U	25	10	4	11	31	24	24
Sheff V	25	10	4	11	31	24	24
Sheff W	25	10	4	11	31	24	24
Sheff X	25	10	4	11	31	24	24
Sheff Y	25	10	4	11	31	24	24
Sheff Z	25	10	4	11	31	24	24

Having regained leading position in the second division by beating Arsenal in a 1-0 victory at Highbury, Liverpool, even without Todd, are expected to retain the position away to Burnley, who are hopelessly placed. Leicester City, second from the top, should not be disturbed by the last club of all, Charlton Athletic, who are the relegation group with the day's more demanding tasks.

Chelsea, having won, will finish shortly before the return to see whether Droy is fit to return after a six-week absence. Charlton, who play at home to Watford, will recall Elliott to their defence; they have a game in hand over Chelsea but will not want to rely on it.

**Second Division—top**

Team	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Liverpool	25	10	5	10	32	23	25
Manchester United	25	10	4	11	31	24	24
Chelsea	25	10	4	11	31	24	24
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Sheff S	25	10	4	11	31	24	24
Sheff T	25	10	4	11	31	24	24
Sheff U	25	10	4	11	31	24	24
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Sheff Z	25	10	4	11	31	24	24

Having regained leading position in the second division by beating Arsenal in a 1-0 victory at Highbury, Liverpool, even without Todd, are expected to retain the position away to Burnley, who are hopelessly placed. Leicester City, second from the top, should not be disturbed by the last club of all, Charlton Athletic, who are the relegation group with the day's more demanding tasks.

Chelsea, having won, will finish shortly before the return to see whether Droy is fit to return after a six-week absence. Charlton, who play at home to Watford, will recall Elliott to their defence; they have a game in hand over Chelsea but will not want to rely on it.

**Second Division—top**

Team	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Liverpool	25	10	5	10	32	23	25
Manchester United	25	10	4	11	31	24	24
Chelsea	25	10	4	11	31	24	24
Nottingham Forest	25	10	4	11	31	24	24



Wall Street stays calm as market evaluates news of Iranian mission

## Central bank buying steadies dollar

**Copies of the Annual Report and Accounts will be available after 25th April, 1980 from the Secretary, Anchor Chemical Company Limited, Clayton Lane, Clayton, Manchester M11 4SR.**

**Specialist chemical manufacturers serving the rubber, surface coating, paint and plastic industries**

## PERSONAL INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

## Grouse

If you earn less than £8,500 a year, the Inland Revenue looks kindly on your company perks by giving you tax concessions. The yardstick it uses to decide whether a particular perk escapes the tax net or not is "cash convertibility". If the perk is not convertible into cash, in other words cannot be sold, then the perk is tax free.

But there are exceptions to every rule. One area singled out for adverse treatment is private medical insurance.

Since April 1976 any premium paid by an employer to cover any hospital bills that his employee might incur is subject to tax in the hands of the employee. This applies whatever the level of income even though it appears to pass the "cash convertibility" test.

And that is how the situation has remained even though more and more employees are interested in private medical

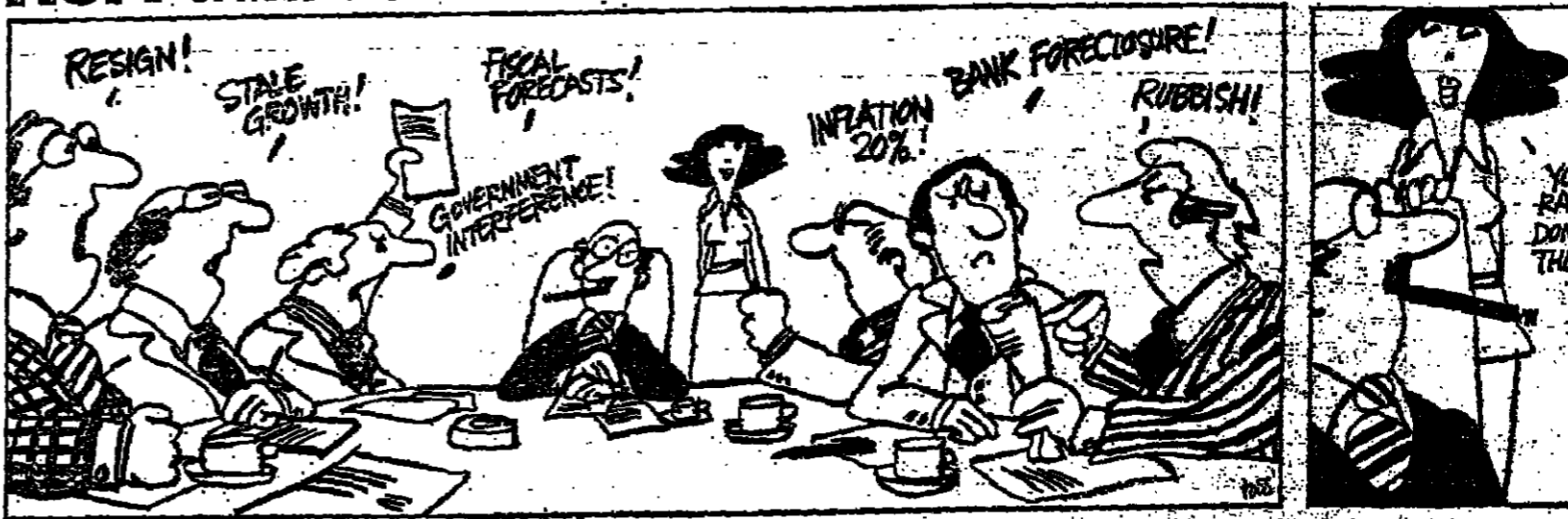
insurance and schemes now boast trade union membership.

Granted the tax liability is small. Bupa, the largest private medical insurance organization, reckons the maximum average liability is under £20 a year. But that is not the point. Why should there be a distinction between one fringe benefit and another, especially where this is politically motivated?

The Labour government ousted private medical insurance premiums from the tax concessions list in its efforts to promote the National Health Service for one and all.

The Tories, without the same political axe to grind, should bring back the pre-1976 position so that the lower paid can enjoy this as a tax free company perk. The alternative is to consider abolishing the distinction between the higher and lower paid in company perks and bring them all under the same umbrella.

## HOFF of HEYBRIDGE HEATH



## Taxation

## So what colour is your return?

Tax return forms are going coloured. Last year form P1 for PAYE tax payers with uncomplicated financial affairs, went blue—at least for the headings. This year most higher paid employees and directors will probably have received from the Revenue a brown printed form—form 11P which asks rather more detailed questions about income expenses and investments.

Strangely enough self-employed people who also have a long and detailed form, known as form 11—are denied the delights of colour and have to make do with old style black and white. In any event, the presentation of all these forms show a much welcome improvement.

Of course, the select few who have several sources of earnings of different types may

Income includes all taxable benefits in kind—car, medical insurance and most loans—and income paid to you to defray expenses—rent, telephone bills, for example—have been included. These details should be entered in the next section. Bear in mind that your employer has to report details of all benefits and expense payments made to directors and higher paid employees earning £8,500 or more on form P11D.

If the employer is sympathetic he should let you have a copy of this return so that the nature and extent of the Inland Revenue's information about you does not come as a complete and perhaps unpleasant surprise. However, your employer is under no obligation to give you this information.

There are different rules for taxing the perks of lower paid employees and the Inland Revenue does not require such comprehensive information from employers (who have to complete a form called P9D for such people). However, even so, lower paid employees are taxable on medical insurance premiums paid by the employer (see "Grouse") and so these must be entered by everyone together with details of vouchers which are exchangeable for cash, goods or services and details of any living accommodation provided for employees or their families. Once again, P9D employees (like their P11D brethren) may not actually have the information to give—but the Revenue is not likely to prosecute for this.

Payments which are made on leaving an employment—including compensation for loss of office, excluding retirement, are taxed according to special rules; so where you have received such payments enter these in full—even though the first £10,000 may be tax free and the employer has cleared the position with the Inland Revenue.

The next section deals with approved profit sharing arrangements. These schemes are still very rare and if you have benefited from one you will certainly know about it. Most people can safely ignore it.

If you have travelled outside the United Kingdom on business then make sure that you complete the section showing "qualifying days" abroad.

Where you have spent over 30 qualifying days overseas during 1979-80, then you should obtain a further tax allowance. This is generally 25 per cent of the remuneration that can be attributed to your time overseas—usually the number of qualifying days as a proportion of the entire year.

Finally, you are asked to provide details of expenditure which you have incurred which is wholly, exclusively and necessarily incurred in the performance of your duties in practice, the Revenue is asking for information about expenses which have not been reimbursed—which may be difficult to establish as necessarily incurred.

Danby Bloch and Raymond Godfrey

## Round-up

## Executive pension plan • International fund

Sun Life Unit Assurance (formerly Solar Life) has launched a unit-linked executive pension plan with a difference, as well as being able to switch its investments between the company's eight internal bond funds—including an American and Far Eastern fund—the investor can also opt to change the policy to a conventional with-profits basis at any time.

This could prove useful for those who are happy to build up part or all of their pension on a unit-linked basis, but as they come within 10 years or so of retirement prefer to consolidate their gains and get some guarantee of final pension. In practice, the value of the unit-linked policy will be used to pay a single premium into a Sun Life with-profits plan.

Minimum investment is £50 a month while charges of the unit-linked policy amount to 5 per cent initial plus 0.75 per cent a year although the unit bears an additional 3.5 per cent. The latest fund to emerge making use of the abolition of

exchange control is the Guinness Mahon International Fund, launched this week. The aim of the fund, denominated in United States dollars and based in Guernsey, is to produce high income and will therefore invest mainly in fixed interest securities, with a spread of different currencies.

The managers intend to switch between short and long prime paper depending on the prospects for interest rates. The estimated starting yield is 10 per cent a year, payable half-yearly. Minimum investment is 100 shares at present, priced at £20 each plus the initial charge. This amounts to 1 per cent on the first £100,000 reducing, on a sliding scale, to 0.125 per cent on the excess over £400,000. The annual charge is 0.5 per cent.

Would anyone with a good memory and/or records, who was investing and/or saving out of income during the thirties, forties and fifties, and who would be prepared to discuss tactics for a forthcoming book on the subject, please contact Adrienne Gleeson at Box 0912 F, The Times.

## Money management

## Scotland sets a good example

The birth this week of the Scottish Money Management Association was a cause for celebration, but while it was raising my glass of whisky I did stop to ponder the fate of the Money Management Association at one time being considered for England and Wales. As far as I can make out it is stone dead; which is a pity.

Most of us are concerned about the inadequate education in money management which children receive, in primary as well as secondary schools. The real world outside the school gates is about things like tax returns, insurance policies, savings schemes, planning for the future and, hurtfully for too many, levers, about social security benefits.

But how many schools acknowledge this in the classroom? I am used to the woe of ignorance of friends and colleagues (in personal money matters alone, of course) but unfortunately there does not seem to be much improvement in their teenage children, and my limited exposure to the up and of the primary school system does not offer much encouragement either.

Cracking the education barriers—teachers guard their right to fix the curriculum jealously—is part of the prob-

lem. For obviously, there are plenty of people and financial organizations who see the merit of classroom penetration from both a moral and commercial point of view.

The building societies, the clearing banks, the life assurance industry—all have fairly substantial education budgets—running at least into five figures—which is largely devoted to preparing teaching kits and information sheets for use in schools. Individual banks, building societies and the rest find it difficult to gain actual entry into schools, other than on the back of personal contacts.

The defunct National Savings Movement—the voluntary organization which was wound up in 1978—had the most success in schools, even at the lowest level of encouraging children to save each week for savings stamps. Various alternatives were considered at the time of the demise of the movement to see how its educational role could not only be maintained, but expanded.

A Money Management Association, with state blessing and sponsored by all the savings institutions was considered some years ago. In Scotland, Lord Elgin, former chairman of the National Savings Committee for Scot-

land, and now chairman of the new SMMA set a tough pace—and has succeeded in welding together all the savings institutions operating in Scotland to support, at a modest cost, the association. And equally important, it has secured the cooperation of the Scottish Education Department and is working closely with the curriculum development committee.

Dr Douglas McIntosh, secretary of SMMA and himself the retired director of education for Fife and former principal of Moray House College of Education, reckons it was easier to get a money management association going in Scotland because it is a relatively small, close-knit community.

The SMMA has no ambitious financial targets. "Enthusiasm and interest are more important," says Dr McIntosh. At this stage it expects to ask its sponsoring bodies to contribute some £2,000 apiece to fund initial projects. "I am very keen on research work," says Dr McIntosh, "otherwise it will just be views and opinions. It is important to establish the facts first."

The first project, looking at the teaching—and its effectiveness—of money management concepts in schools, is nearly complete. After establishing

which methods are or will be successful in getting the money message over, the SMMA will go on to evaluate, objectively, the range of existing money management material being pumped into schools, asking both how it can be used, and how it can be improved.

Talks with the curriculum committee could lead hopefully to the most ambitious lead from the SMMA, a course in practical money management for secondary pupils.

"We do not want theoretical economics," says Dr McIntosh, "which would just lead back to the academic fold and lose its impact."

North or south of the border there are many adults too who could benefit from just such a course. Northern Ireland will be getting its own Money Management Association shortly, but at the moment there is little hope for the children of England and Wales, except in a couple of pockets in Bristol and Essex, to get an independent, multi-disciplined boost to education in savings, investment and all other matters financial.

As I said at the beginning, it really is a pity.

Margaret Stone



Dr Douglas McIntosh: cultivating a fresh approach to money matters in the schools.

## Insurance

## Estimates that could be no more than pie in the sky

Companies competing for business in the with-profits life assurance field do so by producing quotations of what they will pay out at the end of the term. Due to bonus inconsistencies it is often difficult to compare quotes.

Most companies produce "estimates" on what they will pay at maturity on the assumption that their present rates of reversionary bonus, added to the guaranteed sum assured at regular intervals throughout the life of the policy, will be maintained for the period of the contract.

A terminal bonus, handed out when the policy matures is also usually added to give a total estimate. This can make a maturity value look substantially more attractive.

But these figures will probably turn out to be pie in the sky. By using present rates

of reversionary bonuses, companies are assuming that they will see an average rate of return of around 12 per cent on their funds for many years hence. To match the estimate, which includes a terminal bonus, they will have to earn a 14 per cent gross average annual yield.

This might not appear too difficult a task in the light of present interest rates. But over the past few years there has been an unprecedented period of high inflation coupled with high investment yield. During this time life companies have been able to pay ever increasing rates of reversionary bonuses.

If inflation is brought down and stays down in the not too distant future, it is highly unlikely that companies will be able to match their estimate. By fixing off their fat—helped by the capital appreciation the funds will enjoy as a result of

falling interest rates—companies could carry on paying such bonuses for a few years. But they certainly will not be able to carry on doing so at present levels throughout the life of a long-term 25-year policy.

First in line for the chop, if insurance companies are forced to cut back on bonuses, is the volatile terminal bonus. Although it is impossible to project such a bonus which is in any way accurate, it has become market practice to include it in quotations. Now some 80 per cent of companies which pay such a bonus add it into their future estimates.

From the beginning of this month, Scottish Amicable, a previously adamant critic of such a practice, has joined the list. "We have always believed that there could be no justification for including terminal bonuses in illustrations for

possible future benefits," says Mr Bill Proudfoot, the office's general manager and actuary. But pressure from insurance brokers and other financial intermediaries has forced its hand. It is not only the company that loses business by not window dressing its estimate, but can also lose out if a potential client is also using another broker who provides estimates from an office which includes this type of bonus.

Although policyholders will not get the estimated returns from policies if yields come down, insurance companies argue that with inflation under control the real value of the proceeds will be greater. Let us hope policyholders will appreciate this—when the time comes.

Sylvia Morris

## Double or quits

## More power to elbow of NEI

Good losers, they say, make bad winners. At least I am a bad loser. I only like playing the market or anything else when I think I am winning. Stock market recovery could, in my view, be slow but up, not down is the way shares are pointing. However, they point waveringly.

So my choice today has to be a stock designed to beat the market as it meanders through the slits season.

Northern Engineering Industries fits the bill. The shares are only 41p and yield a useful 12.7 per cent. For the income conscious the shares are still on the maintained final of 2.5p net or 3.5p a share gross.

Such a return narrowly equals a dividend yielding for the chop. But Northern's has just avoided the axe, and could indeed be fattened this year by a tenth or so.

What you may ask, has gone right? Quite a lot, as it happens. Two nuclear power stations based on the advanced gas-cooled reactor have at last been ordered for Hasean in the North-west and Traws in Scotland. NEI will make the boilers and get an inflow of work of around £250m against last year's turnover of £453m.

This does not mean that NEI is dodging recession and labour trouble. Last year pre-tax profits plunged from £30.4m to £18m. This is the gamble but it seems to me a good one. If all goes only reasonably well because profits should recover to around £23.5m this year and quite possibly to £30m in 1981 as power station work gets into its stride.

Meanwhile, all our selections are making us money save one. This is Charterhouse Group which I put in at 76p on March 12 in the belief that a flood of oil from the North Sea Thistle field would eventually swamp earnings from the rest of the group. The shares are now 72p.

Yet I think it would be wrong to cash these shares. I foresee that the world deal such other oil stocks, expect leaks to Thistle oil pipeline now past. Spect from Tricentral scope of Thistle, house itself, reports jump in revenue, surely, things to come.

Westland—A grounded at 47p, gestated on but they climb the group checks 79 profits of 3 pence of 12.8 at 50p I expect 72p, to climb again announces inter say, £7.5m, with year in sight.

I am still not. Shireley is out shares got to if before settling a for management shares took 21 December 29 at.

UDT came into February 2, at now 54p. I prop one too, for UL its aces until really star to fa.

Finally, Ocean Trading which is on February 2, at now 54p. I prop one too, for UL its aces until really star to fa.

The big ship done all I asked if this month it re doubled profits tained dividend, so the shares h with those of P t time went ahead. P and O's fig Ocean is losing figures from P, good, the share price. Fo is in sight, an capable of £40.

Agaring th one paid m third rank e Lawson, call The Monor clearance fo Furness. Wi faint hopes t a larger B would follow for the Hou to raise the may be pree defence agd in the sec stockup the soon. Thar in MLR thr cannot be st inflation is.

The upris between the sanguine al solved. In we get any figures. S companies d everyone was fully shocked and demand noted-div. It is interesting to notice how many chairmen are assuming early and massive savings on interest charges as minimum lending rate drops like a stone, let alone a big upswing in demand next year.

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**BELL'S**  
SCOTCH WHISKY  
**BELL'S**

\* Ex dividend, a Ex all, b Forewent dividend, c Corrected price, d Interim payment passed, e Price at suspension, f Dividend and yield exclude a special payment, h For the company, i Pre-merger figures, n Forecast earnings, p Ex capital distribution, r Ex rights, c Ex scrip or "share split", t Tax free, s Price adjusted for late dealings, .. No significant data.

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Shoparound with Beryl Downing Shoparound with Beryl Downing Shoparound with Beryl Downing Shoparound with Beryl Downing Shoparound with Beryl Downing

plementary fabrics and wall coverings, all to be sold—or at least ordered, in carpet departments.

They are presented in books showing samples of the carpet with its toning fabric and wall-covering. In department stores

you will be able to see larger lengths of the fabric in the furnishing department, but these books will also be available in specialist carpet shops who, although they do not stock the fabrics and wallcoverings, will be able to give you the

names of local stockists who do. That is the theory. If you find it doesn't work, say so.

The carpets are particularly handsome and at the top end of the price range. There are two versions. Moresque I, in three geometric designs, linette, chevron and diamond, each available in white, flaxen beige and sandalwood. Made of a single coloured yarn, they nevertheless have a light and shade effect because of the two different textures, a dense high cur pile and textured low loop pile. They cost £23 a square yard.

Moresque III uses two colours of yarn in different thicknesses to give a two-tone effect in four different designs. These are £25 a square yard.

Both ranges come in 12ft widths with 3ft widths to match.

The pattern books are now available at Sandersons in Berners Street, London W1, and in two weeks will be in stores in other parts of the country. If you would like to know of local stockists, write to Sandersons Press Office, 52 Berners Street, London W1A 2JE.

Co-ordinated furnishings are all very well until you actually try to do the matching. Either you have to take home fiddly bits of fabric that don't show the pattern properly, or you traipse from carpet department to furnishings with the miserable sample the salesman has let out

But now Sandersons have come up with an idea which I sincerely hope will work, even though co-ordinating two or three departments in any store is fraught with danger and inter-buyer ego-pricking. They have produced a range of textured berber carpets with com-

### Among the best inexpensive

beschwear for children is a delightful selection of mix and match separates from Boots.

White trousers, £3.45; white puff sleeved top edged in red, £2.25; red and white polka dot sun top, £1.99; all in polyester and cotton. Plain red skirt, £2.75; sundress, £3.50 and matching bonnet, £1.99, in white with red and blue rose hip pattern, all in pure cotton. Prices given are for ages four to five. Smaller sizes are available. All from Babyboots departments in major branches of Boots.



What was once worth twice its weight in was said to be a cure for "headache, stone, gravel, scurvy, sleepiness, loss of memory, looseness of the guts, heavy dreams and colic (grooves) wind"? Would you believe tea?

The reason that all these amazing claims could be made at the time they were written, in 1655, so new to England that no-one could actually disp it was not until nearly two centuries later that plentiful and cheap enough to become a popular

About the same time, one of today's best kn in tea blending first came into being when the Grey returned from a diplomatic mission to C1 parting gift from a mandarin he received the perfect blend of tea and he passed on the recipe to one George Charlton. There are many imitations of Grey blend now, but the original secret is the company of which Mr Charlton was a partner Jackson.

In view of this pedigree, a new Jackson blend is of an occasion. They have just brought out their blend, aimed in the middle price range, somewhere the building site and the drawing room.

I am not the one to tell you what it tastes like my preference in tea is eccentric by British standards it is very weak and without milk or sugar. But try it yourself for 33p a packet, 79p for 100 tea £1.73 for one of the attractive Jackson Victorian caddies, which make such pleasant presents. All able nationally in top quality grocers.

The cutting and polishing of gemstones such as quartz and agate is usually on a fairly small scale—mostly pieces of jewelry, sometimes small boxes and ornaments. But Bill Thompson of St Just, Penzance, thinks bigger. He turns these semi-precious stones into table tops.

A fugitive production engineer, he bought a house in Cornwall which he ran as a restaurant for 11 years, keeping his developing interest in gemstones firmly as a sideline. But when it became clear that either the restaurant or his health had to go, his hobby became his life.

He built his own cutting and vibration machinery to grind and polish the stones and was then faced with the problem of what to do with them, as he felt that jewelry was too small to bring out their full beauty.

His first effort was a window, in which he used agate cut to a thickness of 2mm, polished on both sides and set like stained glass, but in resin instead of lead. He then tried table tops with stones half an inch thick, but found that the weight made the tops bow and break.

While others might have given up, he took a philosophical view. "You have to have failure", he says. "It's the only way you can learn."

That was eight years ago. He overcame the problems, perfected the technique and is now making tables in agate, amethyst and rose quartz, set in brass or stainless

steel and illuminated from below to emphasize the colours and markings. A 27in x 19in table in agate and steel is around £322 and in brass £374. Their resale value recently has been £600.

The latest development in this unusual craft is a lantern of thin slices of agate, set in brass, for around £125, depending on size. He also makes stone boxes, paper knives and presentation trophies. If you are interested in his work, the address is Bill Thompson Lapidary, Carr Glaze Farm, St Just, Penzance TR19 7RI, telephone 0736-788602.

The West Country is particularly fruitful for crafts and if you are planning a tour of the area you might like a copy of the guide *Craft Workshops in Somerset*, produced by the Council for Small Industries in Rural Areas. It lists rural workshops from wrought iron to weaving and includes a helpful map and some notes on the crafts.

A copy is obtainable by sending 20p, which includes postage, to CoSira, 1 The Crescent, Taunton, Somerset TA1 4EA.

Those who cannot get to Penzance, but are within visiting distance of Hatfield House, Hertfordshire, will be able to see 80 different crafts at the sixth Living Crafts exhibition to be held there next month. Work by more than 200 craftsmen from England, Scotland and Wales will be on show.

Leslie Lewis of Aberystwyth will be demonstrating the making of his scale

models, which include his particular favourites, miniature ploughs, correct in every detail and movable like a full size plough. The only difference is that he chooses to make them in gold.

You can watch John Batsoun make kaleidoscopes and Ronald Smith and Michael Stevens hand-enamelling miniatures of English landscapes, birds and butterflies. There will be stained glass cutting, lace-making, English smocking, hammock making, toy making—even the ancient craft of dressing millstones by a Suffolk firm dedicated to the preservation of windmills and watermills.

All the exhibits are under cover, in the grounds of Hatfield House, and are open from 11am to 6pm from May 8-11. Entrance is £1.50 for adults, 85p for children.

If your particular interest is lace and you live near London or Birmingham, you may also like to make a note of exhibitions by the Lace Guild of the work of Elena Holcayova.

Elena has won many prizes at world exhibitions, having specialized in bobbin lace. For many years she worked on theatre and stage design and the dramatic effects are particularly noticeable in her large lace tapestries.

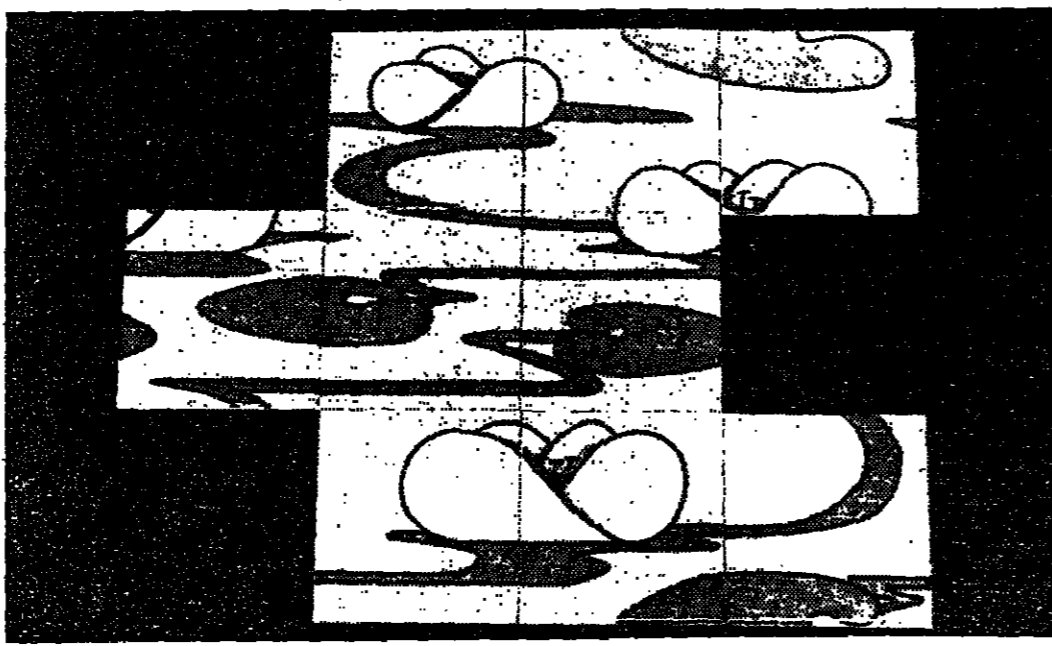
Her work will be on show at Foyles Art Gallery, Charing Cross Road, London W1, from April 30-May 7 between 10 am and 6 pm and at Birmingham Central Library from May 9-23 between 9 am to 6 pm.



There is no doubt that Italy and Spain have led the way in improving the design and colour of ceramic tiles. So it is particularly pleasing to find a British company going one better.

British tiles have always been of good quality and finish, but the designs have not been world-beaters. Now a new young company called Thompson Tiles are producing a range which has a completely new and interesting look.

While most patterned tiles, British and imported, are restricted by their squareness, having a central motif or a build-up of pattern in groups of four, several of the Thompson tiles are designed over a nine-tile pattern which is taken to the very edge of each tile, giving a continuous, free-flow-



Water lily design in blue, green and white, repeating over nine tiles, £30.24 per square yard. Toning plan tiles are available. By Thompson Tiles from the stockists given below.

ing effect. They are made by designer Colin Thompson of Cumbria Pottery. With his wife, Heather, he was concentrating mostly on hand-thrown pottery when a client went to collect an order and saw some hand painted tiles they had produced and commissioned some for his own home.

The results—three picture panels of tiles showing the house over three centuries—were so admired that Colin Thompson began to develop

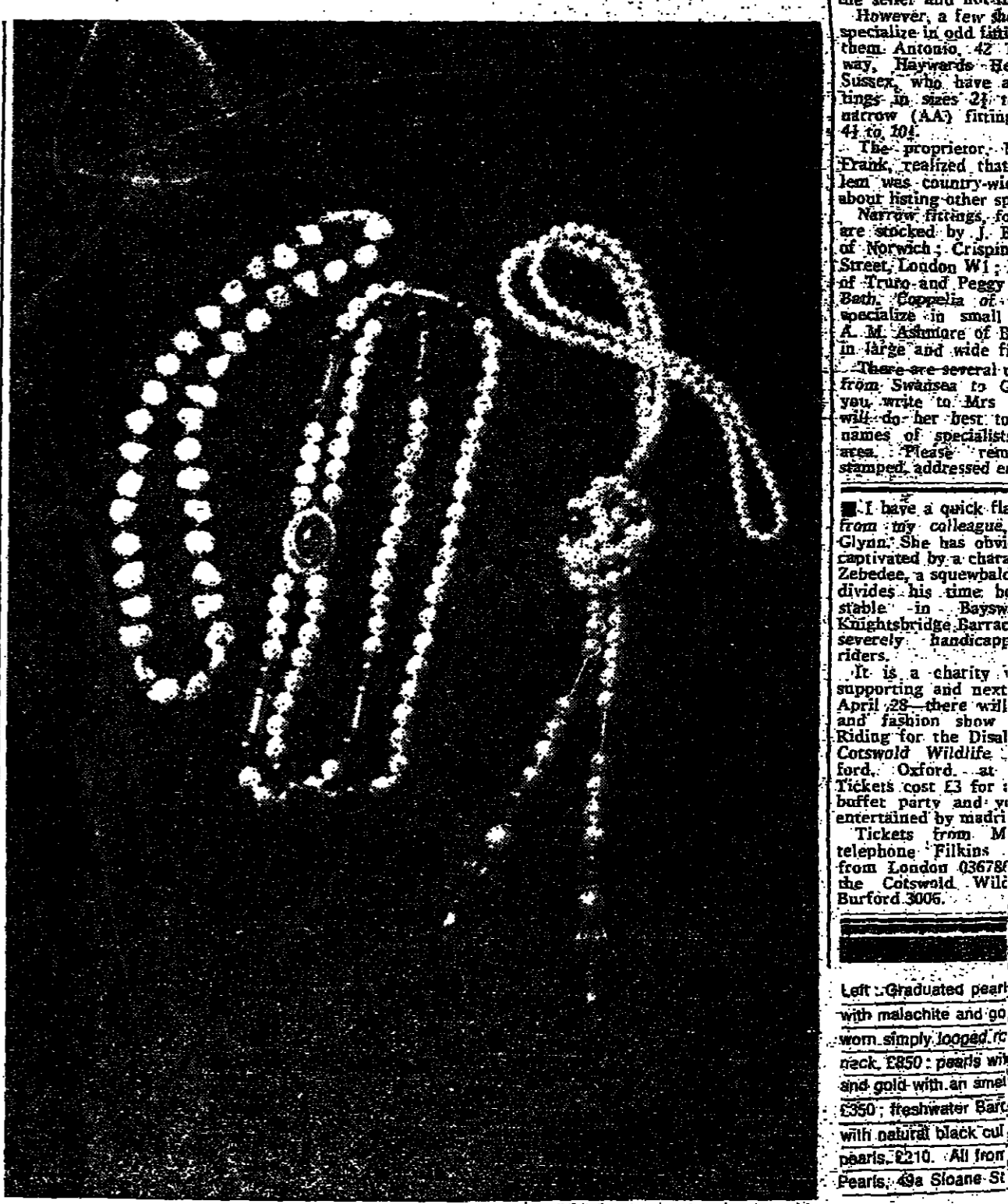
tile side of his business on a larger scale, screen printing instead of painting each by hand.

His range is now on show at The Tile Mart, 151 Great Portland Street, London W1, Tiles, Tiles, 168 Brompton Road, SW3 and English Ceramics, Sloane Square SW3; Cucina in Harrogate and Castelnau Mosaics, 64 Church Road, Barnes.

A coloured brochure showing the various patterns and colour-

ways is available from Cumbria Pottery, Beckstonegate Chapel, Low Row, Brampton, Cumbria (enclose foolscap SAE), and Colin Thompson is also prepared to undertake special commissions, travelling anywhere to design tiles for bathrooms, kitchens, swimming pools and patios.

His most recent special designs were for the changing rooms for a shell's swimming pool in Jeddah, so you can see that distance is no object when British is best.



Pearls have never really recovered from having been made respectable. They had style when worn by Elizabeth I in great long ropes, charm when favoured in their most delicate seed form by the Victorians, even a certain jolly vulgarity in their Baroque shapes, imitating various and not always seemly parts of the human torso.

But how could they survive being taken to the lambswool clad bosoms of the county set? Once pearls became synonymous with twinsets, romance was dead. Even as a fictional notion, dissolving pearls in glasses of wine is viable only when the ladies are drifting about in clouds of chiffon. Not when their nether limbs are likely to be sporting green wellies.

However, a shop called Sloane Pearls at 49a Sloane Street, London, SW1, is

restoring a touch of glamour to the wearing of pearls. You will not find discreet graded rows there but a riot of pink pearls, blue and grey pearls, cream, white and black, tasselled and plaited or interspersed with lapis and crystal, coral, jade and gold.

All are real—no beads—and all are cultured in the Orient and selected by Ruth Morris, who started the shop two years ago after spending a year learning the business in a friend's shop. She loves designing and will make to customers own requirements.

If, for instance, you have a beautiful old clasp, you can have a necklace designed specially for it. If you have a row of pearls you never wear, they can be extended by the addition of other pearls or contrasting stones. Even the outmoded graduated rows can be made into something fashionable and striking.

Prices start around £50 for small Baroque pearls. A 10-matched pearls might be £12 start at £15. The necklace of pearls and malachite illustrated but if you took to your own similar design would cost a for the extra stones and work.

Why bother with real pearls? Morris says: "It is the lust and the silky glow of real pearls so attractive. And these are jewels a woman might buy where she would not spend it diamonds."

It hurts my independent son, but I suppose she is right. Sphincter diamonds. You marry them. Saving for them out of keeping is not one.

Left: Graduated pearl with malachite and gold. Right: 10-matched pearls with gold. Middle: 10-matched pearls with gold. Bottom: 10-matched pearls with gold.

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**ACROSS**

- 1 Start on spirit in the way; drink I had to stop.
- 5 On slippery slope child gives a frightened cry (7).
- 9 Person comes from country around Grasse—30 per cent off (9).
- 14 Look! There were only three (3).
- 17 River flowing back through Saskatchewan's capital (5).
- 22 The means I contrived to control the salt (2).
- 23 Contribution to a union (5).
- 27 Samuel's "cum" salt (7).
- 31 Magnate fires warning fuel supply to car-tune model (7).
- 32 Canadian Lanes plan to the French (5).
- 33 One of Lonsdale's has 20 (7).
- 37 Bird does get drunk (10).
- 38 A defective note (2).
- 39 Food for lunch in Switzerland (7).

**DOWN**

- 1 Part of nation follows in F. Nelson (5).
- 2 Small insect place to go over (5).
- 3 Bird girl of true love (7).
- 5 He's fractionally down (11).
- 5 The girl to take action (10).

- 6 William, the horo-raising American (7).
- 7 Last out of and first in the corps (7).
- 8 Wait a moment, the tea is brewing (6).
- 9 Non-Possum type of cat? (5).
- 10 Hybrid giant mice like puzzle (5).
- 11 Series of operations for university's runner suffering in the war (8).
- 12 Rhyme blow with allow (7).
- 13 Continuing less change per cent (7).
- 14 He deals with the latter S in general (6).
- 15 A little better than a mile on the range (5).
- 16 Died from chill and depression (3).

Solution of Puzzle No 15-208

A	C	E	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	
C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z		
D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z			
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G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z						
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K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z										
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M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z												
N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z													
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

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**ACROSS**

1 Short on spirit in the tug  
drunk I had (7).

5 On slippery edge child gives  
a frightened cry (7).

9 Porcupine comes from country  
around Grasse—30 per cent  
of it (9).

10 Lost? There were only  
three (3).

11 River flowing back through  
Saskatchewan's capital (5).

12 The means I contrived to  
control the sat (9).

14 Contribution to a union  
of (7).

17 Samuel's "same" salt (7).

21 Magneto fire was mine fuel  
applied to car—new model T  
19 (7).

23 Canadian leaves plan to the  
French (5).

24 (top of Langerhans') has 20  
17 (7).

25 Bird does get drunk (9).

26 A descriptive note (7).

27 Food for cattle in Switzer-  
land (7).

**DOWN**

1 Part of mythical fellows in F  
nines (6).

2 Small metal plate to go over  
to den les (7).

3 Bird's gift of true love (9).

4 It's fractionally down (11).

5 The bird to take action (8).

6 William, the hour-  
American (5).

7 Last out of and first in  
corps (7).

8 Wait a moment, the  
brewing (6).

13 Non-Possum type of  
18 (7).

15 Hybrid giant mica  
puzzles (9).

16 Series of operations  
university's runner suffer  
in the war (8).

18 Rhyme blow with alloy  
19 (7).

19 Containing less change  
than (7).

20 Five deals with the lat-  
in general (6).

22 A little better than a  
on the range (5).

23 Died from chill and do-  
sion (5).

**Solution of Puzzle No 1**

ACROSS  
1. TUG  
5. EDGE  
9. PORCUPINE  
10. LOST  
11. RIVER  
12. MEANS  
14. UNION  
17. SAME  
21. MAGNETO  
23. CANADIAN  
24. FRENCH  
25. BIRD  
26. NOTE  
27. FOOD

DOWN  
1. PART  
2. PLATE  
3. BIRD  
4. TRUE  
5. DOWN  
6. WILSON  
7. DEN  
8. WAIT  
9. FRACTION  
10. BIRD  
11. FRACTION  
12. MEANS  
13. NON-POS  
14. UNION  
15. HYBRID  
16. SERIES  
17. SAME  
18. RHYME  
19. CHANGE  
20. DEALS  
21. MAGNETO  
22. BETTER  
23. CHILL  
24. FRENCH  
25. BIRD  
26. NOTE  
27. FOOD

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

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